Fourth Series, No.33

Monday, March 29, 1968
Chaitra 9, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Rs:1.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 29, 1968/Chaitra 9, 1890 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disturbances in Assam

*928. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Director of the Central Intelligence Bureau had, prior to his retirement, in the middle of January, 1968, submitted a report to the Government on the explosive situation in Assam and suggested preventive measures;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the successor of the Director of Intelligence Bureau reversed|changed the assessment of the Bureau under his predecessor;

(c) whether the Home Minister would like to change his statement in the Lok Sabha on 14th February, 1968 that he had "no occasion" to receive prior information about the explosive situation in Assam and Gauhati; and

(d) the main conclusions of the Central Intelligence Bureau report in the first fortnight of January, 1968 on which no action was taken by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is absolutely wrong to suggest that the assessment of the former Director was changed or reversed by his successor.

(c) I had, while replying to a question put to me on February 13, explained the nature of the apprehensions of the local administration in regard to what was likely to happen on 26th January and stated that "about this particular incident, naturally the Government of India had no occasion to receive any information". On 14th February, in the course of my reply to the debate, I had further clarified that we were aware of the strong feelings on the question of reorganisation of Assam, the poster campaign, etc. and had raised this matter with the State Government. I had said "we had raised this question many times with the State Government and we had pointed out to them that this was something very serious and some of us had discussion with the Chief Minister on this question once or twice. I must say that it was pointed out that possibly Gauhati city itself might be the focus of this trouble. So far as the Central Government was concerned, considering the assessment of the situation, we had warned them about the possibility of what is likely to happen". Thus, while we were aware of the general situation, we had no prior information of the "exact form of happening taking place there" on 26th January. I see no reason to depart from the position taken up during the debate on the Adjournment Motion on 14th February.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल इतना ही था कि रबी राय के प्रश्न के जवाब में गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को—

"he had no occasion to receive prior information about the explosive situation in Assam and Gauhati".

मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप अपना वक्तव्य बदलेंगे—ये अभी भी अपना वक्तव्य बदलना नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस लोक सभा के एक सदस्य श्री शर्मा साहब से उन को 6 अक्तूबर 1967 को एक चिटठी मिली थी. जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था—

"I am enclosing herewith a copy of a circular extensively circulated amongst the student community and other persons in Assam."

जिसमें कहा गया था कि गैर असमियों चले जाओ वगैरह। 6 अक्तूबर को यह जानकारी इस लोक सभा के एक सदस्य ने उन को दी, उस के बाद लगातार लचित सेना की ओर से पोस्टर्ज वगैरह छपते रहे। 24 तारीख को हड़ताल हुई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा इस बात का पता था कि 24 जनवरी को असम में जो हड़ताल की गई, उस को सफल बनाने में स्वयं पहल असम के मुख्य मंत्री चालिहा साहब कर रहे थे और वह इस लिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर आपका जो 13 जनवरी का फैडरल राज्य का सुझाव था उस सुझाव को रद्द कराने के लिये आपको मजबूर किया जाए। क्या इस हड़ताल का यह उद्देश्य था और मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वयं इसकी पहल की थी—इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा आपको मिली थी तथा जो जानकारी मैंने आपको पहले कही है क्या वह आपको मिली थी?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I have tried to give all the details because the hon. Member has put a question like this, which suggests—he does not directly mean that—that I have said something which actually I have not said at all. What I had said was this, and I shall repeat it, that certainly I had the information about this poster campaign and the general anti-Assamese feeling that was spreading. I had that sort of information through the reports which I used to receive, on the basis of which I had talks with the Assam administration and I had that information given to the Assam administration also. The Chief Secretary was informed about it. Informally I had also talks with the Chief Minister that this was what was happening in that part.

What I had said was that I had no occasion to have any intelligence about what was likely to happen on the 26th January. That was what I had said. These are two different things.

The hon. Member has now asked whether I had received a report about what happened on the 24th January. This is something new. Naturally, I have not got the information available with me here at the present moment. I must have some information or report about what happened on the 24th January So, I cannot say about it now.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तफसील में न जाइये, लेकिन 24 तारीख को जो हड़ताल हुई उस को सफल बनाने के लिये स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री चालिहा काम कर रहे थे, असम सरकार के नेता स्वयं हड़ताल को सफल बनाने के लिये प्रयास कर रहे थे—क्या इस तरह की जानकारी आपको मिली है। आम तफसील में न जायें, मैं जानता हूं कि आपके पास तफसील नहीं होगी।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : नहीं, ऐसी इत्तिला मेरे पास नहीं थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है—केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा कई मामलों की जांच की जाती है, जैसे सी० आई० ए०, चुनाव का पैसा आदि इन की रपट कभी भी सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी जाती है, इस बिना पर कि वे गुप्त रपटें हैं। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा कुछ अखबारों को जानबुझ कर उस में से कुछ हिस्सा बताया—लीक किया—जाता है और उस का उद्देश्य यह रहता है कि विरोधी राजनीतिक दलों को बदनाम किया जाय—मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता कि उस के लिये आधार है या नहीं है, उसमें तथ्य है या नहीं। लेकिन इस तरह की अधूरी रपट जानबुझ कर लीक की जाती है और जब हमारे द्वारा मांग की जाती है कि सी० आई० यू० बी० तथा सी० बी० आई० की रपट यहां पर रखिये, तो कहते हैं कि गुप्त है। यहां पर रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। क्या गृह मंत्रालय इस बात का स्पष्ट जवाब देगा—या तो केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रपटों के बारे में अखबारों में बिल्कुल चर्चा न हो और किसी तरह का लीकेज न हो, यदि उन को देना हो तो सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने दें ताकि किसी भी राजनीतिक दल की बदनामी का केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो साधन न बने। आज आपकी सरकार है, कल दूसरे की हो सकती है इस लिये सी० आई० यू० बी० तथा सी० बी० आई० का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must repudiate this charge that the Home Ministry leaks reports of the Intelligence Agency.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर कहां से आता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: How can I say? This is a big country. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्टेलिजेन्स ब्यूरो किस लिये है ? मुझे याद है तीन साल पहले सचिन चौधरी के बारे में मैंने एक दस्तावेज यहां पर रखा था, गुप्त दस्तावेज था, सैक्रेटरी का दस्तावेज था। तो वह मेरे हाथ में कैसे आया—इस की जांच करने के लिये सेन्ट्रल ब्यूरो को कहा गया था। अब स्वयं यह ब्यूरो और गृह मंत्रालय इस तरह की रपट तोड़-मरोड़ कर अखबारों को देते हैं और गृह मंत्री जी उस को रिप्यूडियेट करते हैं, इस तथ्य का इन्कार करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied it.

SHRI SWELL: In his original reply to the question, the hon. Minister of State had quoted at length from the Home Minister's speech in this House on the 14th February, in which the Home Minister had said that he had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of Assam to the possibility of troubles and to the possibility of Gauhati being the focal point of the troubles. Despite these warnings of the Home Minister, the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and the Congress Legislature Party met on the 22nd in Gauhati and resolved:

> "The APCC also took a solemn pledge to stand by the people and take any steps necessary to maintain the unity of Assam."

This was followed up by the troubles, the riots and the acts of arson and violence on a wide scale in Gauhati. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether this resolution of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and the Congress Legislature Party were not deliberate and open acts of defiance of the Central Government against those warnings, in order to browbeat the Central Government. The Home Minister also said in the same speech that the Lachit Sena was a mysterious organisation. It is true that it is a mysterious organisation. I would like to know in particular whether this Lachit Sena has not received its inspiration and encouragement from the State Government itself.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is a very serious charge the hon. Member is making against responsible people. I cannot accept such a charge unless I have got evidence.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी वाणी में आज कुछ जोश नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है ।

SHRI SWELL: The main question is not answered, whether the resolution of the APCC and the Congress legislature party that they would stand by the people in spite of the warning of the Home Ministry is not an open defiance of the Central Government in order to browbeat them?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: How can I say anything if some organisation says that it wants to stand by the people? This is not an offence.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Has he no connection with that organisation?

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह प्रश्न जब इस सदन में उठाया गया था तो उस समय भी कहा गया था कि हमें जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि . . .

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हान : किस बात की?

श्री बलराज मधोक : जो कुछ वहां होने वाला है, उसके बारे में ।

लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि आसाम की अपनी सी०आई०डी० के लोगों ने 25 तारीख को कुछ दुकानदारों से कहा था कि 26 तारीख को गड़बड़ होने वाली है । मगर जब यहां पर सवाल पूछा गया और हमने कहा कि इसमें बहुत से तत्व हैं तब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि मेरे लिये कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है । परन्तु उसके बाद जो शिवसागर में घटना हुई उससे यह स्पष्ट लगा और कल भी अपने भाषण में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि आसाम के अन्दर पाकिस्तान और चीन के तत्व रुचि ले रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो जानकारी आपको बाद में प्राप्त हुई है और जो घटना चक्र वहां चल रहा है उसको देखते हुए आपका जो असैसमेंट है, गोहाटी और आसाम की घटनाओं के बाद उसमें कुछ बदलाव आया है और क्या आप महसूस करते हैं कि विदेशी तत्व जो भाग ले रहे हैं उनका दमन करने के लिए और रोक-थाम करने के लिए कदम उठायें ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like hon. Members to get certain things clear. What happened in Gauhati city on 26 January is the subject of an inquiry by a judicial commission. Naturally all of us are interested to know what exactly led to what happened on that date, why the local administration failed there. These are very important matters for us. But these are being gone into in a judicial inquiry. Unless that body comes to certain conclusions, it will be very rash on my part to express any views about it.

The general picture in Assam is certainly a matter of concern for us, and in that matter, whatever information I have, I have given from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER: In fifteen minutes, we have had only 3 supplementaries. Members are making speeches.

SHRI R. BARUA: In Assam, there are four different intelligence agencies of the Central Government as well as of the State Government. Did these agencies correctly apprise Government of the actual situation? I would also like to draw attention to an article published in the *Times of India* under the caption 'Gathering Crisis in Assam' in which it is made out that the intelligence has not done its duty. An officer in Shillong is quoted as saying:

"The sleuths are madly scratching the surface of Lachit Sena's organisation, without being able to get at its core. What is the use of telling us who is putting up the offensive posters when we want to locate the printing press?"

Do Government agree with this view that the intelligence agencies have virtually failed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would not entirely agree with the hon. Member. To a certain extent, the local intelligence failed because they could not guess and assess properly what was going to happen on 26th. I cannot say it has total'y failed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Look at Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during question hour.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Please prescribe a proper dress for MPs.

श्री रबी राय : यहां कोई ड्रेस प्रैस्क्राइब्ड नहीं है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: If they go into villages, they would not be so astonished.

MR. SPEAKER: We are losing time.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that 365 Naxalites had entered into Assam already and come to an agreement with the Naga hostiles, and in view also of the fact that the Naga hostiles, Mizo hostiles and the Karens and Kachins of Upper Burma are currently meeting in Peking to co-ordinate their revolutionary activities in the eastern areas and taking also into account the discovery of a plastic bomb which categorically establishes Chinese collusion, may I know whether it is true that the Central Intelligence Bureau informed the Central Government of the situation in Assam as being explosive and hinted that it might burst into a conflagration within another three months? If so, do Government propose to take any effective steps to stop all these things happening in the eastern areas of the country?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say what the intelligence department is reporting to us from time to time. But my assessment which I have given to the House is based on the intelligence. We are getting information that these subversive elements in Nagaland, Mizo Hills and parts of Assam also are combined and are in touch with the Chinese. They are getting some weapons and training as well. I have given this information already.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Are Government going to act on that information?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally we will have to. But I cannot disclose what the action will be.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He has admitted that weapons from China are available to these people. What has happened to those who are supposed to prevent these people from having contacts with the Chinese?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said he will take action; what it will be, he will not say.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मान्यवर, इस तरह की घटनायें गोहाटी में घटीं और विशेषकर जो पूर्वोत्तर सीमा है वह गम्भीर परिस्थितियों से गुजर रही है और वहां के लोगों में आपके प्रति जो भावना होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है बल्कि असंतोष है । वहां पर एक नयी जेनरेशन पैदा हो रही है और उसको इस बात का असंतोष है कि वहां पर बहुत से बाहर के लोग रहते हैं और मुझे पता चला

है कि प्रशासन में, सरकार के इम्प्लायमेंट में 70 फीसदी से ज्यादा बाहर के लोग हैं जिसकी वजह से स्थानीय लोगों में उन बाहर के लोगों के प्रति असन्तोष है। क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि वहां की समस्याओं को समझने के लिए तथा जो बाहरी लोग हैं, जो इन्टरफियरेंस होता है, वे लोग उस असन्तोष का हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करके विद्रोह की भावना पैदा कर रहे हैं, उसको दूर करने के लिए तथा असन्तोष के असन्तोष को मिटाने के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say I have got all the solutions to all the problems, grievances, feelings and complaints of Assam. But naturally, there is this feeling. We will have to find out the reasons for it. The State Government is the proper authority to consider these things and take some steps or make some recommendations to the Government of India. Naturally, we will also have to go into this matter and study it further.

DR. RANEN SEN: The hon. Home Minister said a little while ago that he had no information and the local intelligence agencies failed to some extent. The agency of the CIB obviously has also failed. What steps has the Home Ministry taken to pull up the Intelligence Bureau operating in Gauhati for failing to report about this to the Centre in time?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They have not failed to the extent that I should pull them up. Also the Central Intelligence agency has got a limited scope for functioning like this.

DR. RANEN SEN: In every State, the Central intelligence department functions independently.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It does, but its scope is quite different from that of the State machinery.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The violent manifestation of the feeling of the people of Assam is obviously, if I may say so, the natural and unfortunate product of the proposed reorganisation of the State it has given rise to the demand for a separate State for hill tribes. Have they taken serious note of the undefined pressure of public opinion against it and prevent this area from becoming the playground for disruptive activities on racial and religious lines?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know what the hon. Member wants really to convey. If he means that there is a demand for the reorganisation of the State, it is a fact that there is a demand for reorganisation.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is the source of trouble.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The demand may be a source of trouble; I cannot say there is always that possibility. But the fact is that there is a demand for reorganisation.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: While realising that China and Pakistan are interested in disrupting the unity of India, what I should like to know is whether the Communists (Marxists) are interested in establishing an independent Assam and, if so, has the Home Minister any information about this matter?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no information as to whether any national communist party has enunciated such a policy; I have no such information. But some of the persons who were arrested in Sibsagar district in Assam happened to be workers of the Communist Party (Marxists).

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: The hon. Minister has stated that the Administration failed to quell the riots there; he stated that they could not track the source of the Lachit Sena; he has also stated that the State Government had not been able to con-

trol these forces of disruption that were working there. He has also added that all the troubles are arising since reorganisation has not taken place in time. In view of these statements which have been made on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister from time to time, is there no scope for introducing President's rule there so that the people of the state can live in security and freedom from fear?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has tried to re-interpret me in his own way and re-paraphrase whatever I have said. Secondly, he is under the wrong impression that President's rule is the panacea for all ills.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Now that the Home Minister has committed that some elements are in contact with China and are getting arms from them, may I know what has prevented the Government from locating those elements and seizing the arms from them?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what is being done.

SHRI NAMBIAR: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Communist Party (Marxist), the Assam Unit, has repeatedly stated that those who were, according to the inspired reports of the CBI connected with this matter, had nothing in fact to do with our party now. Some years ago, they severed connections with the party but are now being quoted as members of the Communist Party (Marxists).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member should not have put this question to me. If I make some answers, they may possibly be inconvenient to him. (*Interruptions*). It is a fact that the Assam unit of the Party had repudiated these things. But the point is that this was done only after the people were found out. These people were in touch with this organisation since last year and they were receiving training from it. Was the party aware of this or not? If it was, what action was taken? Now it is my turn to ask questions.... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI NAMBIAR: It has only added to the confusion that he created. Action has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said something; he has replied. That is all. This is not a debate. I cannot allow these things now; Hon. Members may take some other opportunity.

Techno-Economic Survey of NEFA

*929. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that national Council of Applied Economic Research has submitted to Government a techno-economic survey of N.E.F.A. for its economic development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The report is under examination.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी जमाने में जो इनर लाइन रैगुलेशंस की व्यवस्था थी वह अब भी जारी है जिससे नेफा के आर्थिक और ग्राम विकास में रुकावट आती है और क्या सर्वे ने यह सुझाव नहीं दिया है कि यह इनर लाइन रैगुलेशन का जो प्रबन्ध है उस को जल्दी खत्म किया जाय, तो क्या भारत

सरकार उस इनर लाइन रेगुलेशंस को खत्म करने जा रही है, यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं और यदि खत्म करने जा रही है तो क्या उससे नेफा के ट्राइब्स आफ कल्चर आदि पर धक्का नहीं लगेगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह जो इनर लाइन का प्रतिबन्ध वहां पर लगाया हुआ है माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि सुरक्षा के कारण इस तरीके का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है। नेफा के जहां तक आर्थिक विकास का संबंध है उस के लिए हर तरह का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और यह जो रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दी है वह केवल आर्थिक विकास से संबंधित है। उस में सिक्योरिटी और दूसरे प्रश्नों के ऊपर जहां तक मुझे मालूम है उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही कि वहां का जो कल्चर है उसके ऊपर इसका असर पड़ता है या नहीं तो उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वहां ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं उनके विकास के लिए आवश्यक है कि इस तरीके का कुछ प्रबंधित रहे जिससे कि वहां की जो ट्राइबल लाइफ है उसमें एक दम से कोई अचानक इस तरीके से फर्क न आये या कोई इस तरीके का चेंज न हो और उससे उनके विकास में अन्तर पड़े। यह सब बातें सोच कर ही उन्होंने यह सब सिफारिशें की हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : टैक्नो-एकोनामिक सर्वे आफ नेफा की जो यह रिपोर्ट है उसके पेज 151 में कहते हैं :

"In a manpower hungry economy, a bar to immigration only results in stunted economic growth. A discriminating policy has to be adopted and hence a relaxation of inner line regulations is suggested. Simultaneously, measures to protect the tribal interest in a fast changing situation have also been suggested. A gradual process of integration should be encouraged."

उन्होंने केवल इनर लाइन रेगुलेशन्स के लिए सुझाया है। उसी के साथ साथ उन्होंने तेजी के साथ बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में ट्राइबल इंटरैस्ट को भी प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए सुझाव दिये हैं तो ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आप इनर लाइन रैगुलेशंस को खत्म करके उनके पैट्रन आफ कल्चर को खत्म करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं ने शुरू में ही इसके बारे में कहा कि जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस तरह की बात नहीं है। जहां तक उनके तकनीकी और आर्थिक विकास का संबंध है जितना भी संभव हो सकता है उस क्षेत्र में विकास करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि यहां से जो चावल नेफा जाता है वह आम जनता के बीच नहीं पहुंच पाता है और जो आपका सिंगिल लाइन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह लोग खा जाते हैं, हड़प कर जाते हैं ? उनकी अन्न की समस्या आखिर हल कैसे होगी और इस सर्वे ने कैसा हल आपके सामने रक्खा है और उसमें लैण्ड ओनरशिप के मुताबिक क्या परिवर्तन लाने का सुझाव उन्होंने दिया है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैं ने कहा हम लोग इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं कि इस रिपोर्ट के अन्तर्गत क्या क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य चावल वगैरह की जो बात कर रहे हैं, उसके संबंध में जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है कि वहां के अधिकारी चावल खा जाते हैं और स्थानीय लोगों को वहां नहीं मिलता। यदि ऐसी शिकायतें आईं, तो हम उसकी जांच करेंगे।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है कि वह खा जाते हैं । इस लिये उसने सिंगल लाइन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खत्म करने का सुझाव दिया है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He may be right and the Minister may be wrong. But, unfortunately, it cannot be helped. In the question hour we cannot have a controversy.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The policy of isolation has not worked well in Nagaland and certainly it may not work well in NEFA either and the Chinese aggression has also exposed certain of our weaknesses. In view of all this, may I ask what the Government proposes to do in regard to the very unsatisfactory communication facilities in NEFA even now as between different areas as one of the first essentials for the implementation of economic development p'ans is communication?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As I said earlier, the core of the problem in NEFA is to transform the existing pattern of tribal society without any sudden radical change so that the entire pattern of life is changed. So, when we want to have economic development in that area, we do not want it in a sudden and radical manner whereby the tribal people are completely upset which will in turn again create trouble for all concerned.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : यह समाचार कहां तक सत्य है कि नेफा में भी कुछ चाइनीज एजेंट घुसे हुए हैं और वह वहां की जनता में इस प्रकार का विद्रोह उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं और नागालैण्ड की भांति वहां भी अहोम स्वतन्त्र राज्य की स्थापना का नारा लगाया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about economic development.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के आर्थिक विकास के लिये वहां की जनसंख्या को देखते हुए क्या सरकार के सामने कोई इस प्रकार की स्कीम है कि वहां पर हमारे रिटायर्ड मिलिटरीमैन को बसाया जाय ताकि वहां की समस्या सुरक्षा और आर्थिक दोनों दृष्टियों से हल हो सके ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अभी तो हम लोग इस प्रश्न का जवाब आर्थिक दृष्टि से दे रहे हैं । यदि माननीय सदस्य सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उत्तर चाहते हैं तो वह अलग से प्रश्न पूछें । तब मैं उसका भी उत्तर दूंगा ।

Education and Training of Picked Students for Central Jobs

*930. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the "*Hindu*" of the 4th March, 1968 about the "plan to educate picked students for Central Jobs" and to train them to acquire a certain level of competence in English and Hindi; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Home Ministry has recently received a copy of a memorandum prepared by Shri R. A. Gopalaswami suggesting structural changes in recruitment methods to Union Services. The suggestions envisage a revision of the existing systems of direct recruitment to the Central Government Services. Under the scheme suggested in the memorandum, all students who will be eventually fit for employment in Central Services should be identified and selected, up to the number estimated as required, immediately after completion of the

secondary stage of general education. The selected students should be given further educational preparation in a limited number of selected educational institutions established by the Government of India. After completion of the preparatory education, the successful students should be awarded degrees, diplomas and certificates. Direct recruitment to Government service should be limited to the holders of these awards.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: According to the news-item in *The Hindu* the country will be divided into a few zones and the Central Government will be setting up colleges or institutions for recruitment of persons to the Central Services. It seems also that they will be trained in Hindi and English. While we are making a determined effort to drive out Hindi from our State, if this scheme is implemented the Centre will be planting Hindi colonies in our State. Will it not be an encroachment upon the rights of the States? So, will the Union Government consult the State Governments and the universities before taking a final decision in this matter?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as this matter is concerned, I have already said that we are examining this and, as a matter of fact, the question of language does not come in directly here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What about consulting the States before taking a decision?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the Union Services are concerned, we always consult the State Governments before taking any final decision.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: In what language will these students be trained? What will be the medium of instruction?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have not yet accepted that proposal. So, the question of the medium of instruction etc. does not arise at this stage.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Does it mean that instead of the competitive examination taking place after the graduation stage, these examinations will in future take place after the higher secondary stage and thus enlarge the scope of recruitment and limit the scope of those persons who attain a higher degree and exclude them from getting these jobs?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I must clarify that there is no proposal at present before us to change the existing system of recruitment. Only a lone suggestion from one individual has been received in the Home Ministry and a question has been put here. So, we have described the suggestion that has been received. But I must clarify here again that there is no proposal at present before the Government of India to change the recruitment pattern which is existing at present.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In view of the explanation of the hon. Minister that it is only a suggestion, I would like to know under what circumstances the individual concerned, Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, who belongs to my service, released it to the press, because it has created unnecessary anxiety and probably undue apprehensions in the public mind? I would like to know whether the Government gave him permission or encouraged him to give publicity to his proposal.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir. We did not encourage him at all. But whenever any private individual sends a letter to the Government of India, I do not know whether permission is necessary to release it to the press.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: The question of language has got involved in this proposal, directly or indirectly.

So, while working out the scheme may I know whether the same ratio in respect of every State will be maintained? Also, is the scheme based on competitive examinations?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no quetsion of any scheme. It is a suggestion received by Government. That is all. I have given that suggestion to the House.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा जवाब चाहता हूं कि जो तमिल भाषी हैं क्या उन को जबर्दस्ती हिन्दी सिखाई जायेगी और जो हिन्दी या दूसरे भाषाभाषी हैं और अंग्रेजी नहीं सीखना चाहते हैं, उनको जबर्दस्ती अंग्रेजी सिखाई जायेगी इस योजना के जरिये ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : किसी को कोई भाषा जबर्दस्ती सिखाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI M. KAMALANATHAN: Formerly it was stated that Hindi occupies its constitutional status because more number of people speak it. Now our Prime Minister says that the so-called official language, Hindi, is as foreign to the Hindi-speaking people as it is to the non-Hindi-speaking people. While evolving the formula for recruitment of persons to the Central Services which view will form the basis—the former one or the latter one?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I could not get the hang of the question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Let him repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessary. He can ask his question. It will be more or less the same.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The original reply to the question did give the impression that they are considering on these lines, giving a sort of training for picked students. In that case, I would like to know . . .

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: He has already stated that they are not considering it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is our difficulty. Government say one thing at a time and then immediately they contradict it and we do not know which view they hold. So, I would like to know whether this kind of selecting students will be on the basis of all-India merit or it will be region-wise on the basis of population. Secondly, they are already having Sainik Schools in various places and there has been a demand from my State and some other places that the medium of instruction in the Sainik Schools, which is at present only Hindi or English, should be changed so that the other national languages also can be used as the medium of instruction in Sainik Schools. Since the Sainik Schools are giving a very good training to the students and a very advanced training, I would like to know whether the Centre will concede the demand of my State to have Tamil as its medium.

Thirdly, I would like to pinpoint the question previously put by my hon. colleague here. The Prime Minister did say on the floor of the House that Hindi is not spoken by a majority of the people. Hindi accepted as the Official Language is definitely not a majority language. Hindi people are as alien to Hindi as we are in the south. If that is a fact, as my hon. colleague has asked, does the Government hold the Prime Minister's view or the other view?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: My difficulty is this. My. hon. friend did not listen to my answer clearly I clearly said that this is a suggestion received from so-and-so and this is what is contained in the suggestion as asked by the hon. Member who put the main Question. After that, in

reply to a supplementary, I said there is no question before the Government, at present, to change the present pattern and that this is only a private suggestion received and we have given the information about it.

As far as the question of recruitment on all-India basis and regional basis is concerned, it is obvious, on the face of it, that if the services have to remain all-India services, the recruitment has to be all-India recruitment. There is no question of making regional recruitment or making compartments in the recruitment as such.

As far as Hindi is concerned, it is a well-known thing that Hindi is not the language of the majority of the people. But this is the language which is spoken by the largest single group in the country. That has been stated in the House.

As far as Sainik Schools are concerned, they do not function, as far as I am aware, under this Ministry and we are not competent to answer that question.

छम्ब पर पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण

*931. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन से छापामार युद्ध प्रणाली का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात वापिस आए हुए पाकिस्तानियों के चार दलों ने 22 फरवरी, 1968 की रात्रि को छम्ब के एक गांव पर आक्रमण किया था तथा उन्होंने वहां कुछ दुकानों को लूटा था और वे पशु हांक कर ले गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और पाकिस्तान द्वारा की गई लूट के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है ; और सरकार द्वारा इन ग्रामीणों की क्या सहायता की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). On the night between the 22nd and 23rd February, 1968, some unknown persons broke open a grocery shop in the village Singri in Chhamb police station and decamped with articles worth about Rs. 800 and a donkey. (*Shri Nambiar:* Not a cow; only a donkey!) I can only say whatever the animal was there. There is nothing to suggest that the offenders were Pakistanis trained by China. From the foot prints and hoofprints it is suspected that they came from Pak-Occupied-Kashmir. When the matter was reported to the police a case was registered and is under investigation.

श्री निहाल सिंह : सीमा पर बसे गांवों की सुरक्षा इस समय खतरे में पड़ गई है। पाकिस्तान ने शुरू से ही गड़बड़ी मचा रखी है। अब वहां पर प्रेजीडेंट अय्यूब खां को लकवा मार गया है। पाकिस्तान में अब नए राष्ट्रपति की खोज की जा रही है। वहां के अधिकारी नए राष्ट्रपति की खोज कर रखे हैं जो भारत से घृणा करता हो। इससे पाकिस्तान के रुख का पता चलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कच्छ का जो 350 वर्गमील भूभाग पाकिस्तान को भारत के साथ अच्छे संबंध करने के नाम पर दान किया जा रहा है, इस सब को देखते हुए क्या आप उस ट्रिब्यूनल के एवार्ड को अस्वीकार कर देंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not think there is any connection between that problem and theft of a donkey.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनके द्वारा सीमा पर अतिक्रमण हो रहा है इसलिए।

श्री निहाल सिंह : पाकिस्तान अपनी सैन्य शक्ति को बढ़ाता जा रहा है। जल, थल व वायुसेना को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए वह विश्व भर में शस्त्रास्त्र खरीद रहा है।

ऐसा लगता है कि पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के साथ युद्ध की नई तैयारी कर रहा है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चहता हूं कि ऐसी अवस्था में वह सीमा पर बसे गांवों की सुरक्षा के लिए कौन सा ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as internal administartion is concerned, the border security force is in charge of it and they look to it. As far internal law and order situation is concerned, the State Police is in-charge of it. But I know in these particular areas, the cattle lifting is there and I have got some statistics from 1956 onwards. The graph has gone sometimes up and has again come down. Unfortunately, there was some sort of an incerase last year and, therefore, the local police have taken certain stronger measures to prevent it.

श्री शशि भवण वाजपेयी : हमारी विशाल सीमाओं के अन्दर पाकिस्तान अथवा चीन के गुरीलाज की गतिविधियां हैं या नहीं हैं अगर हैं तो उन गुरीलाज से लड़ने के लिए क्या हम गुरीला विधि से गुरीलाज को पकड़ने के लिए कोई पुलिस का गुरीला दस्ता बना रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : पुलिस का गुरीला दस्ता हो नहीं सकता है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जो लोग आये थे और जो चोरी करके या डाका मार कर गए व पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आए थे यह तो फुट प्रिंट्स से साबित हो गया है। इस संबंध में मैं दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि आपकी जो बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फेर्स है वह उस वक्त क्या कर रही थी? एक टोली आकर हानि करके चली गई लेकिन वहां वह बस भी सकती थी जैसे पहले इनफिलट्रेस का मामला हुआ था और उसी किस्म का मामला यहां पर भी चल सकता था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स उस वक्त क्या कर रही थी अगर उसने उसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट आपके पास दी या नहीं दी?

दुसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जब आपको पता चल गया कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से लोग आए तो क्या आपने पाकिस्तान के पास कोई निषेध खलीता इसके बारे में भेजा था क्या?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the security forces are concerned, they cannot be present in every village. Security forces have to be made use of in a strategic manner. But even with all this arrangement, some sort of a dacoit can, certainly, enter in a stealthily manner, make such an attempt and go back. I do not think in this matter any protest has been lodged because the matter is still under investigation.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: The hon. Minister has himself said that quite frequently in the past also such incidents have happened along the border of Jammu-Ranbirsinghpura and Chhamb-Jurian. In view of our past experience, may I know whether the Central Government, in consultation with the State Government, is giving special attention to it to see that such incidents do not occur in future.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally, this is a matter under constant attention of the Government. Therefore, we have achieved some good results in many years. The cattle-lifting was reduced to one a year sometimes. But in the case of certain areas, sometimes it just jumps up. But, certainly, this is a matter which requires attention of State Government and ourselves.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक ऐसी कितनी घटनायें

हुई हैं और क्या हिन्दुस्तान भी उधर से गधे घोड़े उठा कर लाता है या हमारे ही वे ले जाते हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके पीछे क्या वहां की सरकार का भी हाथ है?

MR. SPEAKER: Very good question! You have to admit here that we are also bringing in some.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot answer this question that way because we are not interested in donkeys.

श्री जे० बी० कृपालानी : ये जो बदमाश हमारे मुल्क में आ कर और चोरी करके पाकिस्तान में चले जाते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन बदमाशों में से किसी को आपने पकड़ा भी है या किसी को गोली मारी भी है या नहीं अब तक?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Really speaking, this type of activity all along the border is going on and every month we have got cases of people being shot down. We have cases of people who try to come in being shot down. We have cases of people who try to come in being shot down and arrested. A large number of people are involved.

श्री शिव नारायण : काश्मीर सरकार इसलिए खामोश है कि गधे ही चोरी करके ले जाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उधर पाकिस्तान का नेतृत्व खतरे में पड़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां पर गधों को चार्ज दिया जाएगा?

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या के संबंध में गिरफ्तारियां

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*932. श्री श्री गोपाल साबू :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या के संबंध में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) उनकी हत्या के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस हत्या का सूराग देने वाले व्यक्ति को कोई इनाम देने की घोषणा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Eleven.

(b) All the persons so far found to have been involved in this case have been arrested. The investigation is in progress.

(c) As the investigating authorities have found relevant clues on the basis of which investigation is in progress, they have not felt it necessary to announce any such reward.

SHRI NAMBIAR: The matter is *sub judice*. Better we do not discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask the question. The Minister need not reply if it is *sub judice*.

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू : माननीय सदस्य श्री भदोरिया का इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य आया था कि उन के पास इस हत्या के बारे में जानकारी है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सी०बी० आई० ने उन से कोई जानकारी ली है। इस हत्या की जांच के संबंध में जो विलम्ब हो रहा है और जो जानकारी सी०बी०आई से मिल रही है क्या उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए शासन यह नहीं समझता है कि सी०बी०आई० इस समय अक्षम है? क्या इस को सक्षम बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; क्योंकि हमारा यह आज का अनुभव नहीं है

बल्कि पुराना अनुभव है कि आज का सी०बी० आई० अंग्रेजों के सी०बी०आई० से बिल्कुल निकम्मा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I beg to differ from the hon. Member on this particular aspect. The CBI is a very efficient organisation and they have certainly made a good progress in this investigation. About this investigation, as I have explained in my reply to the debate yesterday, it is not enough that we know about it; it is a matter which has to be proved in the court. So, they have to look into all the aspects..

So far as the point about somebody giving information in concerned, they have aproached everybody who has offered to give information.

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू : मैं ने यह भी पूछा है कि चूंकि श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया ने इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है इस लिए क्या सी०बी०आई० को उन से कोई जानकारी मिली है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They have reported to me that they have contacted everybody who has offered to give inforamtion. I cannot say anything more. I have not got all the details. The matter is under investigation. Even if I have got some inforamtion, I seek your protection, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: He need not give wherever it will be prejudicial.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि सी०बी०आई० के जो मि० लोबो इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी कर रहे थे क्या वह इस समय एन्क्वायरी से हटा लिये गये हैं ; यदि हां तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ? क्या होम मिनिस्टर यह समझते हैं कि उनके अलावा किसी और अच्छे योग्य व्यक्ति को इस इनवैस्टीगेशन के लिए नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have made a categorical statement in this House yesterday that the officer in charge of the investigation, Mr. Lobo, has not been removed; he still continues to be in charge of that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : देश में बड़ी तीव्रता के साथ यह सन्देह और शंका व्याप्त होती जा रही है कि इस रहस्यमय मृत्यु में कुछ राजनैतिक दलों या व्यक्तियों अथवा कुछ विदेशी व्यक्तियों का हाथ है लेकिन सरकार को इस संबंध में पुष्ट प्रमाणों के मिलने के बाद भी, उस के दुष्परिणामों को देखते हुए, घटना का क्रम जान-बूझ कर दूसरी ओर मोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में कहां तक सचाई है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Investigation is a process of finding the truth. It is not something that we first of all guess something and we start to prove our case. On the basis of whatever objective facts are available, the investigating authority has to reach the truth, which they are trying to do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to an article in *Blitz* where they have given a story that a particular car was waiting there and it clearly reveals that there were some foreign agents, known to be CIA agents, who were also involved in this murder. Is there any truth in this? It is a revealing story, Sir. I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Home Minister has been drawn to this article, and if so, what is his reaction to that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not seen this article of *Blitz*.

दिल्ली में विद्यार्थियों को बिना परीक्षा अगली कक्षा में चढ़ाया जाना

*933. **श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी :**
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पांचवीं, आठवीं, और ग्यारहवीं कक्षाओं के विद्यार्थियों को छोड़ कर दिल्ली के स्कूलों की अन्य सब कक्षाओं के विद्यार्थियों को बिना परीक्षा अगली कक्षा में चढ़ा दिया जायगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त घोषणा उनके मंत्रालय से सलाह लेकर और उसका अनुमोदन प्राप्त करके की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इस निर्णय की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली प्रशासन की है ?

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : दिल्ली के अनुशासनबद्ध और चरित्रवान शिक्षकों पर अविश्वास प्रकट करते हुए दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षा न लेने का जो निर्णय किया गया है, क्या उस के संबंध में चीफ एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के इस बयान की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है कि यह इस लिए किया जा रहा है कि उन्हें शिक्षकों पर विश्वास नहीं है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या इस ढंग से विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन रह सकेगा ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस बार औपचारिक परीक्षा न लेने के जो कारण बताए हैं, उन में से पहला कारण यह है कि इस बरस छात्रों के अध्ययन में काफी व्यवधान आये, जिन में से एक टीचर्ज की स्ट्राइक भी है । दूसरा कारण उन्होंने यह बताया है कि अभिभावकों ने यह कहा है कि चूंकि अधिकांश विद्यार्थी बराबर स्कूल जाते रहे, इस लिए उन को यह आशंका है कि सम्भवतः वे सताए जायेंगे । यद्यपि यह कारण निराधार हो सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी दूसरा कारण उन्होंने यह बताया है कि शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों में आपस में वैमनस्य होता। तीसरा कारण उन्होंने यह बताया है कि वे परीक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, 1965 में उन्होंने आन्तरिक एसेसमेंट प्रारम्भ किया था और इस काम को उन्होंने इस बरस से इस कारण से किया है।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : सरकार को पता है कि यहां के शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों में कोई वैमनस्य नहीं है, शिक्षकों ने विद्यार्थियों के प्रति बहुत प्रेम प्रदर्शित किया है और पन्द्रह दिन की स्ट्राइक के बाद कहा है कि हम विद्यार्थियों को ओवर-टाइम पढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद प्रशासन के द्वारा यह दुर्भावना फैलाई गई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बात सच है कि हमारे पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है, जिसके आधार पर सरकार यह कह सके कि विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों के बीच में कोई वैमनस्य था या है, बल्कि यह बात भी हमारी दृष्टि में आई है कि इन शिक्षकों ने यह कहा था कि जितने दिन वे स्ट्राइक पर रहे, उस के बदले वे विद्यार्थियों को अधिक समय पढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जो तीन कारण बताए हैं, उन में

से एक यह भी है कि सम्भवत: ऐसी बात होती

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : दिल्ली में परीक्षाओं को समाप्त करने के प्रस्ताव का आधार यह था कि वर्ष भर में क्लास रूम में विद्यार्थियों के कार्य और मासिक और त्रैमासिक टैस्ट्स में उन की प्रगति को देखा जाये। अब जो परीक्षायें समाप्त की गई हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि उस के लिए जो युक्तियां दी गई हैं, क्या वे इस कार्यवाही के लिए उचित आधार हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस संबंध में अपने विचार देने के बजाये मैं उन आधारों को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं जो दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस वर्ष परीक्षाओं को समाप्त करने के संबंध में दिये हैं। एक आधार यह है कि इस वर्ष पढ़ाई में व्यवधान हुआ ; दूसरा यह कि सम्भवत: विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों के बीच में कोई वैमनस्य जैसी बात हो जाती और तीसरे, जो कि प्रमुख कारण है, यह कि वे बहुत दिनों से परीक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन चाहते थे, 1965 में उन्होंने इस संबंध में औपचारिक परीक्षा के बजाये आन्तरिक एसेसमेंट की प्रणाली को अपनाया था और इस बरस इस का उपयोग कर के उन्होंने ऐसा किया है।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो स्कूल परीक्षा लेना चाहते हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से उन स्कूलों को भी रोका जा रहा है ; यदि हां, तो क्या वह इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाने का कोई प्रयास करेंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : प्रशासन ने पांचवीं, आठवीं, और ग्यारहवीं कक्षाओं को छोड़ कर अन्य परीक्षाओं को समाप्त करने का जो निर्णय लिया है, वह सब स्कूलों के लिए है इस लिए इस में किसी स्कूल को छोड़ दिया जाये, शासन के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं होगा।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि कोठारी कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से यह सुझाव दिया था कि आज की परीक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, केवल आठवीं और ग्यारहवीं कक्षाओं के पब्लिक एग्जामिनेशन्ज हों और बाकी काम टीचर्ज के इनटर्नल एसेसमेंट के आधार पर हो और दिल्ली प्रशासन इस योजना पर विचार कर रहा था ? जब सरकार भी यह मानती है कि इस वर्ष पढ़ाई में व्यवधान, हर्ज, हुआ था, तो अगर इस मौके का लाभ उठा कर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और उस पर अपने निर्णय को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का फैसला किया है, तो इस में किसी आपत्ति का क्या कारण है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि कोठारी कमीशन ने इस संबंध में यह सिफारिश की है कि वर्तमान परीक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन किए जायें और जिन कारणों से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने परीक्षाओं को समाप्त किया है उस में तीसरा प्रमुख कारण उन्होंने यही बताया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of Foreign Money in Elections

*934. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 379 on the 1st March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the C.B.I. report in respect of the use of foreign money both during the last General Elections and for other purposes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The report of the Intelligence Bureau is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Car-Lifters in Delhi

*935. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that car-lifters have been active in Delhi and that in a recent case, murder was also committed;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb the activities of such lawless elements; and

(c) whether Government contemplate deterrent punishment to car-lifters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There has been some increase in the reported cases of car thefts in Delhi. 139 cases of car thefts were reported in 1967 as against 112 cases in 1966.

On 3rd March, 1968, a car owner was allegedly killed in Roop Nagar, Delhi by some persons while he was attempting to protect his car from being stolen.

(b) Special drives are launched periodically against auto thieves and traps are laid. Patrolling is intensified in affected areas to maintain a watch with a view to preventing such offences. History sheets of known car lifters and burglers are maintained and their activities are kept under watch.

(c) Action is taken against car lifters under the various provisions of law.

इंजीनियरी कालेजों में दाखिला

*936. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इंजीनियरी महाविद्यालयों में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ इंजीनियरी संस्थानों को बन्द करने का भी है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगार होने वाले व्यक्तियों को अन्य रोजगार के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों और अन्य शैक्षिक प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से एक विस्तृत योजना बनाई जा रही है, किन्तु इस बात का हर प्रकार से ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि किसी अध्यापक की छंटनी न हो।

विश्व के पत्तन विशेषज्ञों का दल

*937. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :
श्री धीरेन्द्रनाथ देव :
श्री वेदव्रत वरूआ :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 750 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पत्तनों के कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये विश्व के पत्तन विशेषज्ञों का जो दल हाल में भारत आया था, क्या उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) उस दल द्वारा किन किन स्थानों का दौरा किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पत्तनों का सुधार करने के लिये उस दल ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) अभी तक नहीं, श्रीमान जी ।

(ख) दल ने दिल्ली तथा बम्बई, कलकत्ता, पारादीप, विशाखापत्तनम, मद्रास, कोचीन, मारमोगाव और कांडला के बड़े पत्तनों का दौरा किया । दल के दो सदस्यों ने केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र पूना का भी दौरा किया ।

(ग) दल के सदस्य अपना अध्ययन पूर्ण करने के पश्चात अपने संबद्ध देशों को वापस चले गये हैं । आशा है सरकार को उनकी रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1968 के लगभग मध्य तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी ।

Sea Freight Rates

*938. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of reducing the sea freight rates was discussed at a Committee of UNCTAD II; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a). Yes, Sir. The subject was discussed by the 4th Committee of UNCTAD-II.

(b) A resolution dealing with freight rates and Conference practices was suggested by the 4th Committee and was unanimously adopted at the Conference. The relevant portion from the resolution reads as follows:—

"The Conference..... Recommends that the Governments of States members of UNCTAD, particularly of those developed maritime nations whose shipowners have a predominant participation in the liner conferences, invite the Conferences and equivalent organizations, directly or through the shipowners members of them to take into account the following areas of possible action:

(a) to review and adjust if necessary freight rates which shippers and other interested parties of developing countries consider to be high, bearing in mind the importance of as low a level of freight rates for the traditional exports of developing countries as is commercially possible;

(b) to provide special freight rates for non-traditional exports in order to promote the expansion of the trade of developing countries subject to the provision at (a);

(c) to avoid freight rates set at levels which cannot be justified by the normal criteria for freight rate structures, and also conference practices, which will have the effect of frustrating the export of a product from a developing country in order to encourage the export of the same product from another country served by the same conference, subject to the provision at (b);

(d) to recognize port improvements leading to a reduction in the costs of shipping operations for the purpose of reviewing and adjusting freight rates as appropriate."

Funds for Middle Schools in Delhi

*939. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the future of 435 Middle Schools in Delhi has become very uncertain because the Delhi Administration does not have funds to run them;

(b) whether the Administration had approached the Union Government for additional funds but the same were not provided for in the budget allocation for 1968-69; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to solve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. These middle schools are still under the local bodies; hence the question of providing funds in the budget of the Delhi Administration for running them does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Pilots

*940. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 262 on the 23rd February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Tribunal set up to resolve the dispute regarding the comparative pay scales and allowances of the pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation has given its award; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Govrnment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance for Production of Text Books

*941. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleasd to state:

(a) whether Government are giving financial assistance for the production of Text Books in Hindi and other Indian languages;

(b) if so, whether the assistance is confined to text books for school education or it is also given for text books in the Universities;

(c) how much money was allocated during the last year for the purpose language-wise and what funds are being allocated for the next year; and

(d) whether State Governments also contribute to such financial assistance for regional language and if so, what percentage of funds is contributed by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Government of India is giving financial

assistance for the Production of Textbooks in Hindi and other regional languages under the scheme of Preparation, Translation and Publication of standard works of University level operated by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. In addition it is also proposed to give assistance to State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for production of literature in Indian languages to assist the change-over to the regional languages the media of education at the University level.

(b) Under both the schemes, the assistance is confined to production of books in Hindi and other Regional languages of University level. No direct assistance is given for production of textbooks at the school stage.

(c) Under the Scheme of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology a sum of Rs. 12.90 lakh was allocated during the year 1967-68 and a sum of 15 lakhs has been allocated for the next year 1968-69.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme an allocation of Rs. 50 lakh has been made during the year 1967-68 and for the next year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated.

(d) Under the Commission's scheme only 50 per cent assistance is given for the Titles suggested by the translating agencies, the other 50 per cent being met by them.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme assistance would be given on a sharing basis, 75 per cent of the actual expenditure will be borne by the Government of India and the remaining 25 per cent by the State Governments.

Hindi Adviser

*942. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi Adviser in his Ministry has submitted his annual report for the year 1967-68;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) if the report has been submitted, whether a copy thereof will be laid down on the Table; and

(d) the achivement made by his Ministry in the direction of development, propagation and use of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Hindi Adviser is not required to submit any annual report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to Hindi are confined to its progressive use for official purposes of the Union and imparting of training in Hindi to the Central Government employees. The Adviser has from time to time made a number of useful suggestions for progressively increasing the use of Hindi for official purposes. He has also personally supervised the preparation of revised Text Books for the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Home Ministry.

National Fitness Corps

*943. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to disband or decentralise the National Fitness Corps;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that All India National Fitness Corps' Employees' Association have urged the Union Government for the retention of the celebrated scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to decentralise the control of National Fitness Corps employees.

(b) The Central Government cannot continue to shoulder the responsibility for administration and control of the Corps and for the expenditure involved indefinitely when the NFC Instructors are actually working in various schools in the States and Union Territories.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government have given due consideration to these representations before and also after the decision to decentralise the control of the Corps.

Media for U.P.S.C. Examination

*944. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government have urged the Union Government for the effective implementation of three-language formula for holding the U.P.S.C. examinations in all the regional languages;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have also urged the Centre for the implementation of the language Resolution recently passed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a)The Government resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 15th February, 1968 recommends *inter alia* that in imparting education there shall be strict conformity in all the States of India with the three language formula and that at the time of recruitment to the Central and All India Services candidates shall be examined in all the three languages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Home Guards

*945. SHRI N. ANBUCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an armed wing of the Home Guards for border defence; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the names of the States where it is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A scheme for the creation of a border wing of the Home Guards in the border districts of the States of Rajasthan and Punjab has been approved.

(b) Several battalions, are to be raised in Rajasthan and the Punjab. All personnel of these battalions are to be armed. They will have suitable transport, accommodation and messing facilities. Home Guards of the Border Wing Battalions will be organised for effective command and control and will be properly trained.

"Senas"

*946. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of different "Senas" which have been formed in different States during the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pro-Pakistani and pro-Communist clements are taking initiative in organising them and also in financing them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some foreign countries are also helping these "Senas" with money and material; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The formation of Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and Lachit Sena in Assam have come to the notice of the Central Government. The Gujarat Government have reported the formation recently of an organisation which describes itself as Sardar Sena. The CPM Volunteer Corps in Kerala does not describe itself as a Sena, though it is sometimes referred to by others as Gopal Sena. Information is awaited from Bihar, J. & K., Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Crimes in Delhi

*947. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of a 'syndicate' behind all big crimes in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rackets being played by this syndicate include smuggling of narcotics, gambling and pickpocketing; and

(c) the action taken to smash this syndicate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

S.V.D. Government in U.P.

*948. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the allegation of misuse of position made against S.V.D. regime in U.P. by a former President of the U.P.C.C. as reported in the "Times of India" dated the 11th March, 1968; and

(b) whether it is a fact that 25,000 licences for guns and about 4000 licences for revolvers were made to workers and sympathisers of the Communist Party under S.V.D. rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in the *Times of India* of March 11, 1968.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Team to Mexico Olympics

*949. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the selection and preparation of India's teams to the Mexico Olympics;

(b) the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the proposals received, examined and formulated so far in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It is primarily the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association and the concerned National Federations to select and prepare Indian teams for participation in the Mexico Olympics.

(b) No funds are earmarked specifically for this purpose.

(c) The Indian Olympic Association has tentatively suggested a contingent of 36 players, 9 officials and 9 delegates for participation in the next

Olympic Games. The proposal was considered by the All India Council of Sports at its meeting held on 13th March, 1968, but the Council deferred its recommendation pending the meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee Scheduled to be held in April 1968, to reconsider South Africa's entry to the Games.

Lotteries

*950. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have at any time considered any proposal to start a National Lottery to mobilise resources for national development or for any other national cause;

(b) if so, what was the decision on the subject;

(c) whether Government will consider afresh the suggestion to start a National Lottery; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Central Government are following a policy of not holding or authorising the holding of lotteries or of giving official support to the same in any form and for any purpose, howsoever laudable they may be, on the ground that they encourage the gambling spirit. In view of this, Government have not considered the question of starting a national lottery for augmenting resources for national development or for any other purpose.

Joint I.A.S. Cadre for Union Territories

*951. SHRI PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5104 on the 20th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the officers appointed to the Joint I.A.S. cadre of Union Territories will be required to serve in NEFA;

(b) if so, the reason for omitting the administrative posts in NEFA from the Schedule of Joint I.A.S. Cadre for Union Territories notified in the Home Ministry's GSR No. 46, as published in the Government of India Gazette dated the 13th January, 1968; and

(c) the justification for including 51 posts in the deputation reserve of the Joint U.T. Cadre in excess of the usual 20 per cent deputation reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Administrative posts in NEFA are at present included in the Indian Frontier Administrative Service. The question of including in the I.A.S. Cadre for the Union Territories administrative posts in NEFA is under consideration.

(c) The *ad hoc* excess of 51 posts in the deputation reserve of the I.A.S. Cadre for the Union territories has been provided to enable recruitment of officers to the Cadre to meet needs of NEFA. If and when administrative posts in NEFA are specifically include in the Schedule of the I.A.S. Cadre for the Union territories, the excess of posts in the deputation reserve of the Cadre will be reduced or done away with.

Ganga Bridge at Patna

*952. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have requested the Central Government to share the major portion of the cost of construction of Ganga Bridge at Patna;

(b) the total cost likely to be incurred on the project;

(c) the amount of the Central assistance allocated in the Fourth Plan; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to the request made by the Government of Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) The project is still in the investigation stage and the total cost involved will be known only after a site has been finally selected and an estimate framed for the construction of the bridge.

(c) Does not arise, as the Fourth Five-Year Plan commencing from 1st April, 1969 is still to be finalised.

(d) Does not arise, as explained in the replies above.

मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा सिर उठाया जाना

*953. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में मुस्लिम लीग की मनोवृत्ति फिर से सिर उठा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मनोवृत्तियों को उभरने में पाकिस्तान का हाथ है ;

(ग) क्या केरल में कुछ दिन पहले मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा आयोजित एक रैली म पाकिस्तान समर्थक नारे लगाये गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) भारतीय मुस्लिम लीग कुछ राज्यों में सक्रिय है किन्तु ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि "पुरानी मुस्लिम लीग की मनोवृत्ति पुनः जागृत हो रही है।"

(ख) साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को पाकिस्तान से प्रोत्साहन मिलने की सम्भावना के प्रति सरकार सचेत है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) जो कुछ भाग (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है उसको देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

Secondary Education in States

*954. DR. A. G. SONAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different States follow different patterns in the secondary education;

(b) whether there are some States where different patterns are followed within the State itself; if so, the names of the States;

(c) the number of States who have accepted the pattern suggested by the Kothari Commission; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take towards bringing about uniform patterns in the Secondary education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir, the pattern of secondary education all over the country is not the same.

(b) According to information available with the Ministry, Maharashtra is the only such State.

(c) and (d). There is general agreement with the pattern suggested by the Kothari Commission. The Education Ministers' Conference held in April, 1967 recommended that the educational structure should be of the pattern of 10+2+3. The programmes and details may, however, vary from State to State.

Employees in Public Undertakings Getting more than Rs. 500.00

*955. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in Public Undertakings who draw a monthly salary of more than Rs. 500;

(b) whether Central Government Service Rules and Conditions are applicable in their case and if so, to what extent;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have no security of service and have no redress against Chairmen or Managing Directors dismissing or taking other disciplinary steps against them; and

(d) whether such employees come within the ambit of "public servants" entitled to protection under Article 311 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The information is not readily available and would have to be collected from the various undertakings.

(b) and (c). The conditions of service of employees working in the public sector undertakings are regulated by rules or regulations framed by the undertakings themselves with the approval of the Central Government, wherever such approval is necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

Security Arrangements in Supreme Court

*956. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been finalised about the security arrangements in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No formal scheme is being contemplated. But in addition to the reinforcements recently made to the then existing security arrangements in the High Court, further measures for tightening security arrangements are being currently examined.

Lachit Sena in Assam

*957. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the "Lachit Sena" in Assam;

(b) if so, the identity of the person who is mainly responsible for organising 'Lachit Sena'; and

(c) whether 'Lachit Sena' is making any common cause with the underground Nagas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lachit Sena appears to be the cover name for several extremists and extremist factions. The State Government have issued orders under the Preventive Detention Act 1950 for detention of 29 persons suspected to be responsible for the appearance of leaflets and posters under the name of Lachit Sena. Of these, 25 have been arrested and detained.

(c) The Central Government do not have any such information.

शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण की पुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा प्रकाशित

5620. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् ने प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के लिए बड़ी संख्या में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें हिन्दुओं के देवताओं और देवियों के संबंध में कुछ आपत्तिजनक अध्याय शामिल किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत के प्रमुख धार्मिक त्योहारों को इन पुस्तकों में महत्वहीन बताया गया है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन से पहले ऐसे तथ्यों की पूरी तरह जांच की गई थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुणा सेन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद ने विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से प्राथमिक स्तर के लिए कक्षा I से III तक के लिए हिन्दी रीडर तथा प्राइमर और कक्षा I से V तक के लिए समाज अध्ययन की पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार की हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Stagnation among Assistants in the Central Secretariat

5621. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Joint Secretaries which went into the question of giving incentives for efficient work to the category of Assistants in the Central Government offices, which was suffering from stagnation by providing adequate promotion channels or by creating a new scale of pay of Senior Assistants for those who have already completed a number of years service in the cadre of Assistants, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and observations;

(c) whether Government would lay a copy of the report on the Table; and

(d) the steps taken in the light of this report to remove stagnation from this category of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Committee has submitted its report. The main recommendations of the Committee relate to the improvement of the promotion prospects of those Assistants who have put in long years of service in that grade. For this purpose, the Committee did not favour either a change in the existing position regarding seniority in the Assistants' grade or the introduction of a Selection Grade for Assistants. They recommended fixation of a quota of promotion posts in the Section Officers' grade, to be filled by Assistants with longest years of service in the grade, for a specified number of years. They also suggested certain changes in the periodicity of holding the limited Departmental Examination for the Section Officers grade.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

न्यायालय में अवमान के मामले

5622. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नवम्बर, 1967 से अब तक राज्य-वार दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और केरल में न्यायालय के अवमान के कितने मामले दायर किये गये ; और

(ख) उन में से राज्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कितने मामले दायर किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हरियाणा, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश तथा केरल के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा यह एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी । दिल्ली तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में मामलों की संख्या तथा उनका ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

मामलों की कुल संख्या	व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध मामले दायर किये गये			
	राजपत्रित कर्मचारी		अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी	
	केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी	राज्य सरकार कर्मचारी	केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी	राज्य सरकार कर्मचारी
दिल्ली 19	1	5	—	10
हिमाचल प्रदेश 1	—	2	—	—

Institutes for Tibetan Study

5623. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places of Institutes established in India for Tibetan Study under the sponsorship of the Dalai Lama;

(b) the number of students, Indian or Tibetan, studying in these Institutes;

(c) the amount of monetary grants given to each Institute annually by Government; and

(d) whether Hindi is being taught in these institutes as a compulsory language and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Travelling Allowance Paid to Ministers

5624. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the exact amount of travelling allowance drawn by each Central Minister for inland and foreign travel from the 1st April, 1967 to the 31st December, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Secretariat Staff of Ministers

5625. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of secretarial and other staff (category-wise) attached to each Central Minister together with the monthly salary allowed to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-656/68.]

India Tourism Development Corporation

5626. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of 20 top officers of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation with annual salary and perquisites of each; and

(b) the names of officers of the Corporation and the dates and number of foreign trips they made till 31st December, 1967 for the business of the Corporation, the countries they visited with foreign exchange and expenses spent for each trip by each officer and the specific purpose of each trip?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The names and designations of 20 top officers of the Corporation with the annual salary drawn by each of them is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-657/68]. None of these officers is in receipt of perquisites.

(b) None of these officers has up to date made a foreign trip for the business of the Corporation.

Use of Devanagari Numerals in Car Plates by Central Ministers

5627. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Central Ministers have changed the number plates of their cars from International numerals to Devanagari numerals;

(b) if so, the Central Ministers who have changed the number plates of their cars;

(c) whether this change has caused difficulty in the traffic control system and amounts to violation of the traffic rules; and

(d) if so, the action taken for violation of traffic rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

C.R.F. Schemes for Orissa

5628. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state the names of the schemes in Orissa and the amount sanctioned for them out of the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve during the year 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): Against a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs earmarked in January 1967 for grant to the Government of Orissa from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve for schemes during the next five years, we received a scheme for the construction of a bridge over river Tel on the Bhawanipatna-khariar Road. The proposal, estimated to cost Rs. 39.6 lakhs, is still under the consideration of the Government of India and no grant has been sanctioned so far from the Reserve for the work.

Payment of Prize Money by Owners of 'Shama' Magazine

5629. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Urdu monthly 'SHAMA' is reported to have defaulted in paying more than Rs. 12 lakhs towards prize money of its much publicized puzzles (Mommas) during the last three years or so;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into this matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On receipt of a complaint about default on the part of the organisers of the 'SHAMA' Mommas, in payment of prize money, a case under section 420|406 IPC was registered by the Police. During investigation, it was found that a sum of Rs. 7,19,183.82 paise was to be paid of the winners of the puzzles during the period from February to December 1965. Out of this sum of Rs. 1,46,376.66 paise was to be paid to the winners of the puzzles and Rs. 6,72,807.16 paise are yet to be paid. No complaint has been received by the Delhi Police in respect of the puzzles publicised during 1966 and 1967.

(b) The case is under investigation with the Delhi Police.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointments of O.S.Ds. on Ad Hoc Basis

5630. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 525 on the 8th March, 1968 and state:

(a) the number of appointments O.S.Ds. that are on *ad hoc* basis;

(b) whether the *ad hoc* appointments are governed by any recruitment rules; and

(c) whether the pay scales of the officers appointed on *ad hoc* basis are fixed by any rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (a) SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): 36.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Pay scales of the posts are determined keeping in view the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to the posts and the incumbents of those are allowed to draw pay in the pay scale in accordance with the rules.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुसंधान सहायक

5631. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावलि आयोग में अनुसंधान सहायकों के बहुत से पदों पर तदय आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कितनी नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं ;

(ग) इन रिक्त पदों पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्तियाँ न की जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन पदों पर नियमित रूप से नियुक्तियाँ करने के लिये उन्हें किस तारीख तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजा जायेगा?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). विभागीय तरक्की द्वारा उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के चयन होने तक तथा क्रमशः विभागीय तरक्की समिति

और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिए सीधी नियुक्ति होने तक इन दोनों कार्यालयों में कार्य के व्यवधान को रोकने के लिये अनुसंधान सहायकों के 12 पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया है। भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार इन पदों को नियमित आधार पर भरने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

स्वर्गीय चन्द्रशेखर आजाद का स्मारक

5632. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार स्वर्गीय चन्द्रशेखर आजाद के जन्म स्थान वाले गाँव में एक स्मारक तथा पार्क बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह काम कब आरम्भ होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ग्राम पंचायत, भाबरा का एक प्रस्ताव मिला है कि उनके जन्म स्थान में एक उपयुक्त स्मारक बनाया जाय और इस कार्य के लिए सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ानी चाहिए। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Manshai Bridge Project

5633. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal had submitted a scheme of the Central Government giving top-priority for the construction of bridge over the river Manshai;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the Manshai Bridge Project at the point near Mathabhanga town in the District of Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the total estimate for the project and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN). (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार का पद

5634. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार के पद को हटाने के तथा अन्य पद पर काम कर रहे व्यक्ति को हटाने के विरोध में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य का अध्यापन तथा सरकार की शिक्षा नीति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य के जरिए अभ्यावेदन की एक प्रति मुझे मिली है। यह विषय मुख्यतः विश्वविद्यालय और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

ऋषिकेश के महेश योगी

5635. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ऋषिकेश के आश्रम के निवासी महेश योगी कुछ विदेशी शक्तियों के लिये जासूसी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक

5636. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम, केरल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1963 से फरवरी, 1968 तक कितने विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों को उन राज्यों को छोड़ कर चले जाने के नोटिस दिये हैं;

(ख) इन में से कितने धर्मप्रचारकों ने इन आदेश का पालन किया है ; और

(ग) जिन्होंने इन आदेशों का पालन नहीं किया है उनके विरुद्ध उन राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Scheme for Preparation of Monography for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5637. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a faact that about then years back, a scheme was evolved to prepare monography on each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) Whther as an ancillary to the 1961 Census special studies were undertaken in regard to the preparation of ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the total number of ethnographic notes prepared and published so far for each State;

(d) the names of the Castes and Tribes in West Bengal for whom such notes have so far been prepared and published; and

(e) whether recognised social leaders and scholars from the concerned communities were consulted for collecting data for preparing the ethnographic notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended on the 14th April, 1959, that steps should be taken for preparation of ethnographic note on each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Although some preparatory steps were initiated then, the work could actually be taken the after the 1961 Censuş as an ancillary study thereof. In 1966 the frame for preparation of the ethnographic notes in a systematic manner was evolved.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-658/68.].

(d) Ethnographic notes on three Scheduled Tribes, namely, Savar, Kora and Tiyar have been prepared. These are yet to be published.

(e) The studies are conducted according to the methodology of ethnographic science. For such studies people belonging to different strata of the society including the social leaderş and scholars are consulted.

Central Assistance to Himachal Pradesh

5638. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Central assistance in the shape of loans and grants given to Himachal Pradesh in 1967-68 and the financial assistance proposed for the year 1968-69;

(b) how much Central asistance was demanded by Himachal Pradesh Government for 1968-69; and

(c) the proposals of the Himachal Pradesh Government that have been rejected and on what basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is as under:

Statement

Central Assistance	1967-68 (Up to 27.3.68)	1968-69 Proposed by the Himachal Pradesh Government.	1968-69 Accepted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(In lakhs of rupees)
GRANT IN AID	1816·47	2930·45	2450·48
LOANS	1228·57	2072·58	1365·19
TOTAL	3043·04	5003·03	3815·67

(c) The proposals of the Himachal Pradesh Government in their budget for 1968-69 were considered and final amounts of Central assistance determined keeping in view various factors viz., relative importance of schemes, past performance of the Territory and their capacity to spend, approved plan outlays for 1968-69, need for economy on account of constraint on resources, etc. The difference of Rs. 1187.36 lakhs between the amount asked for by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the amount finaly accepted represents cuts made on the Union Teritory Governments proposals in the light of the above factors.

Arrest of S. S. P. Men at Secunderabad Station

6539. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the MINISTER of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 S.S.P. men were arrested at Secundrabad station on the 21st February, 1968 while protesting against the rise in Railway fare; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Park Hotel, Calcutta

5640. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the 19th July, 1967 in fulfilment of the asurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 830 on the 8th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since asked the anti-corruption section of the Centre/Central Vigilance Commissioner to look into the question of how the Park Hotel, Calcutta could be constructed without obtaining steel permits;

(b) whether Government propose to take over the Hotel and institute proceedings against it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No Sir. The type of steel required for the construction of the hotel was a de-controled item and no quota was therefore, required for its acquisition.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

केरल में हिन्दी शिक्षक

5641. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल के हिन्दी शिक्षकों को वेतन पूर्णतया अथवा आंशिक रूप से केन्द्र द्वारा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिक्षक अपने काम पर पूरा समय न लगा कर आधा समय लगाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या इन शिक्षकों के वेतन में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) हिन्दी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिए अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य सरकारों को शतप्रतिशत के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है, जिसमें केरल भी शामिल है । यह सहायता केवल पांच वर्ष की आयोजना अवधि के लिये होती है । किसी आयोजना अवधि के अन्तिम चरण में खर्च जिस स्तर पर पहुंच जाता है, अगली आयोजना अवधि में वह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार का दायित्व हो जाता है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना के अधीन, राज्य सरकारें, अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक हिन्दी अध्यापक नियुक्त कर सकती हैं । ऐसे स्कूलों में जहां पूर्णकालिक अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिए पर्याप्त कार्य नहीं होता, अंशकालिक अध्यापक रखे जाते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) केरल में हिन्दी अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान बढ़ाने का अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Attack by Pakistani Nationals on an Indian Village in Dinapur District

5642. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report about a raid by about 100 Pakistani nationals in an Indian village near Indo-Pakistan border in Dinajpur District;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the loss caused by the raiders;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Pakistan authorities and if so, their explanation; and

(d) the action taken to ensure that such incidents do not take place in future and to effectively meet such provocative activities by the Pakistanis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the reports received, a gang of about one hundred

Pakistani criminals, armed with guns, spears and lathis raided the house of a resident of village Rohea, Police Station Islampur, District West Dinajpur, on the night of 3/4th February 1968.

(b) The Pakistani criminals were intercepted by the district police patrol party. In the exchange of fire one Pakistani criminal was killed on the spot and one district police official received minor injuries. The criminals managed to escape with seven heads of cattle.

(c) Protests have been lodged with Pakistan at the District and State levels. No reply to the protests has so far been received.

(d) Patrolling has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained.

Successor to Nizam

5643. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prince Azam Jah, eldest son of the late Nizam, has sought his recognition at Nizam in place of his son, the present Nizam; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Representations were received from Prince Azam Jah for his recognition as successor to the late Nizam of Hyderabad. The President has recognised H.E.H. Nawab Mir Barket Ali Khan as the Ruler of Hyderabad under Article 366(22) of the Constitution in succession to the late Nizam.

दिलबूरी पत्तन पर भारतीय जहाज को हानि

5644. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लन्दन से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार एक 6000 टन भार का मोटर-चालित भारतीय जहाज फरवरी, 1968 में आग लग जाने के कारण दिलबूरी पत्तन पर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इसके परिनाम स्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (ग). मेसर्स सिंधिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी लि० के एम० वी० "जलगंगा" में 23 फरवरी, 1968 को जब वह तिलवरी डाक लन्दन में था तो आग लग गई । इसमें किसी की जान नहीं गई। अग्नि के कारण जहाज के डैक प्लेटों, पाइड बैटनों, बिजली की लाइनों, खंभन इत्यादि को क्षति पहुंचने की सूचना मिली है । जरूरी मरम्मत कर दी गई है । अनुमानत: जहाज के क्षतिग्रस्त माल को निरीक्षण के लिए उतारने के बाद 10 अप्रैल, 1968 की निश्चित तारीख पर बम्बई में पहुंचने के बाद ही जहाज तथा माल को हुई हानि/क्षति की हद का तथा आग लगने के कारणों का पता लग सकेगा ।

अरविन्द अरविल्ले कालोनी पांडिचेरी

5645. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांडिचेरी में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आधार पर "अरविन्द अरविल्ले कालोनी" का निर्माण करने के लिये प्रशासनिक स्तर पर

अथवा अन्यथा कोई यत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) श्री अरविन्द सोसाइटी, पांडिचेरी, विभिन्न सांस्कृतियों के मूल्यों और आदर्शों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये अरविल्ले नामक एक सांस्कृतिक बस्ती का निर्माण कर रही है विभिन्न देशों के लोगों की इस कालोनी में रहने और सद्भावना तथा सहकारिता के आदर्शों के लिए काम करने की आशा है । अरविल्ले की आधार शिला 28-2-1968 को रखी गई थी ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इस प्रायोजना का स्वागत किया और इसे विदेशों में यूनेस्को के नेशनल कमीशन की जानकारी में लाया । हमारी पहल पर 1966 में हुई यूनेस्को की 14वीं जनरल कान्फरेंस ने एक एक उपस्ताव पास करके इसकी प्रशंसा उन सब से की जो यूनेस्को के आदर्शों में रुचि रखते हैं । फिर भी सरकार ने उस प्रायोजना के लिए कोई भी आर्थिक दायित्व स्वीकार नहीं किया है जो कि पूरी तरह श्री अरविन्द सोसाइटी के नियंत्रण में है ।

Vacancies in Punjab and Haryana High Courts

5646. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies on the Bench of the Punjab and Haryana High Courts; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Six.

(b) As the High Court is common to two States, it naturally took some time for the State authorities to evolve agreed proposals to fill the vacancies. The proposals have since been received and are being processed.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

5647. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, organisation/organisations brought under control under the unlawful Activities Act so far, State-wise;

(b) how many persons/organisations are evading from being arrested or controlled under it, State-wise;

(c) whether any foreigner or foreign organisation in India has also been brought under its control; and

(d) if so, who are they, nationality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Mizo National Front in Assam has been declared to be an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(b) Information in regard to the Mizo National Front workers or sympathisers against whom warrants of arrest are pending is being collected.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 104 के अधीन राज्य सरकारों को मिली शक्ति का प्रयोग

5648. श्री एस० एम० जोशी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पता किया है कि अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 104 के

अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों में प्राण दण्ड क्षमा करने अथवा दण्ड कम करने की निहित शक्ति का उन्होंने कितनी बार प्रयोग किया है;

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार, विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने कैदियों को प्राण दण्ड की सजा माफ की गई अथवा उनका दण्ड कम किया गया ;

(ग) क्या प्राण दण्ड क्षमा करने अथवा दण्ड कम करने की शक्ति के दुरुपयोग के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायतें आई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में इस धारा के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सूचना शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Punjab Export Corporation Limited

5649. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Export Corporation Limited has not been bifurcated; and

(b) if so, how the Haryana Corporation has started operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Punjab Export Corporation Limited constituted by the composite State of Punjab has not yet been formally bifurcated. The question of bifurcating this Corporation is under active consideration and certain legal formalities have to be gone through. In the meantime, the Haryana Government have set up an organisation called "The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd." under the Companies Act.

बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सड़कें

5650. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले में कितनी सड़कों का निर्माण गत पाँच वर्षों तथा इससे अधिक समय से अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है; और

(ख) उनका निर्माण पूर्ण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

भतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिपाही

5651. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के कुछ भतपूर्व सिपाहियों ने अपनी रोजी कमाने हे भमि दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी माँग के समर्थन में कटक में उड़ीसा विधान सभा समक्ष हाल ही में भूख हड़ताल कर दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या उनको बसाने

की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राय मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भतपूर्व आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के 64 कर्मचारी 28 फरवरी, 1968 से 4 मार्च, 1968 तक जमीन व नकद पेंशन दिये जाने के लिये भूख हड़ताल पर थे। आज़ाद हिन्द फौज 41 भतपूर्व कार्यकर्ताओं को 40 रु० मासिक की पेंशन 1 अप्रैल, 1964 से मंजूर की जा चुकी है और 127 कार्यकर्ताओं के आवेदन पत्र अभी उनके विचाराधीन हैं ।

राजनीतिक पीड़ितों तथा भतपूर्व आज़ाद हिन्द के कर्मचारियों की सहायता तथा पुनर्वास मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और उनकी इस कार्य के लिये अपनी योजनायें हैं ।

Reorganisation of Assam

5652. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held with the Chief Minister of Assam on the question of re-organisation of Assam; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of finding a mutually acceptable basis for the re-organisation of Assam was recently discussed with the representatives of the Assam Government and the APHIC. It was noted that they had been meeting informally and were holding discussions on this issue. The need for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement was emphasised and the representatives were advised to continue their informal discussions to find out points of agreement within a reasonable time and indicate to the Government of India the points of disagreement.

V.I.P. Lounge at Palam Airport

5653. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the VIP lounge and section at Palam Airport, reserved for the most important foreign dignitaries, is also used by persons other than foreign dignitaries; and

(b) if so, the names and designations of such persons authorised to use VIP lounge and section since 1966 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The new ceremonial lounge at Palam Airport is intended for use on ceremonial occasions by high dignitaries of the State and also by foreign dignitaries and Heads of Foreign Missions. The other reserved lounge, commonly known as VIP lounge, has had to be temporarily closed down pending additions and alterations to the building. The new temporary VIP lounge has been set up elsewhere in another block, but the ceremonial lounge is sometimes being used for the present for other VIPs, specially in connection with the UNCTAD, as a temporary measure.

उच्चतम न्यायालय में दायर मुकदमें

5654. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में 1958 से अब तक वर्षवार कितने मुकदमे दायर किये गये ;

(ख) इन में से प्रति वर्ष कितने मुकदमों का फैसला हुआ ;

(ग) प्रति वर्ष कितने मुकदमे अनिर्णीत रहे ; और

(घ) उच्चतम न्यायालय के पास इस समय कितने मुकदमे अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना सम्बन्धी विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—659/68]

(घ) 1 फरवरी, 1968 को कुल 5,526 मामले लम्बित थे ।

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Foreign Tourists

5655. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last three years; and

(b) how much foreign exchange has been earned by Government as a result of foreign tourists traffic during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is as follow:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	No of Tourists	Earnings in foreign Exchange
1965	147,900	21·59
1966	159,603	22·61
1967	179,565 (preliminary estimates)	25·23

मेरठ में दंगे

5656. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :**
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ में हुए दंगों के बारे में की जा रही जाँच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) उच्चायोग के उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) राज्य सी० आई० डी० द्वारा मेरठ के दंगों की जाँच अभी जारी है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते

हिन्दी का प्रचार

5657. **श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में हिन्दी के प्रचार तथा प्रसार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रचार तथा प्रसार के लिये कितनी धन-राशि दी गई और प्रत्येक राज्य में उसमें से कितनी राशि प्रयोग में लाई गई; और

(ग) हिन्दी के प्रचार तथा प्रसार के लिये अब सरकार आगे क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख) : शिक्षा मंत्रालय मुख्यतः अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी के

प्रचार से संबंधित हैं। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को (i) हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति और हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालिज स्थापित करने, (ii) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी-प्रचार संबंधी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता, और (iii) उत्तर मैट्रिक स्तर पर हिन्दी के अध्ययन के लिए अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में खर्च की गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

	रु०
1964–65 .	2,14,39,872
1965–66 .	1,25,17,956
1966–67 .	79,18,892
	4,18,76,720

(ग) हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई विद्यमान योजनाओं को जारी रखा जा रहा है। अहिन्दीभाषी व्यक्तियों और विदेशियों को हिन्दी के शिक्षण के लिए डाक द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम की एक नई योजना भी इस वर्ष प्रारम्भ की गई है।

M.Ps'. Right of Interview with Prisoners

5658. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHKRAPANI:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is within the rights of Members of Parliament to get interviews with Prisoners in jails; and

(b) if not, the circumstances under which it could be refused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). 'Jails' being a State subject, rules for interviews with prisoners by the outsiders including Members of Parliament are framed by the State Governments. State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to furnish information in this respect. A statement giving the information so far received from the State Government/Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-660/68]. Information from the remaining State Governments/Union Territories will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किये गये अध्यापक

5659. **श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ दिन पूर्व दिल्ली में अध्यापकों की हड़ताल के दौरान कितने अध्यापक गिरफ्तार किये गये थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अध्यापक (एक) अपने मकानों पर (दो) मन्दिरों (तीन) गुरुद्वारों और (चार) आर्य-समाज मन्दिरों में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे;

(ग) धारा 144 के उल्लंघन में कितने अध्यापक गिरफ्तार किये गये, कितनों को हथकड़ियां लगाई गईं, कितने अध्यापकों के नाम वारंट जारी किये गये, कितने जमानत पर रिहा किये गये और कितनी बार बच्चों तथा नागरिकों पर लाठियां चलाई गईं; और

(घ) पुलिस द्वारा किये गये व्यवहार के विरुद्ध दिल्ली नागरिकों द्वारा दर्ज प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट पर की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). हाल में दिल्ली में अध्यापकों की हड़ताल के दौरान 121 अध्यापक गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। उन में से किसी को भी उनके मकानों पर मन्दिरों, गुरुद्वारों और आर्य-समाज मन्दिरों में गिरफ्तार किये जाने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के उल्लंघन में 107 अध्यापक गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा 5 अध्यापकों को हथकड़ी लगाई गई थी। किसी भी मामले में वारंट जारी नहीं किया गया। न्यायालयों द्वारा सभी गिरफ्तार किये गये अध्यापक जमानत पर रिहा कर दिये गये। लाठी नहीं चलाई गई थी।

दिल्ली के नागरिकों द्वारा पुलिस के व्यवहार के विरुद्ध प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं की गई।

दिल्ली में अध्यापक का मूल वेतन

5660. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वर्तमान मूल वेतन तथा उस मूल वेतन में जिसकी कोठारी आयोग ने सिफारिश की है और उन वेतन क्रमों में जिनका सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया है कितना अन्तर है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन शहरों में विशेषत: राजधानी जैसे शहरों में जहां महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है मूल वेतन में कमी करने की सिफारिश की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-661/68]

Asia Foundation

5661. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1740 on the 23rd February, 1968 and state:

(a) the total grant given by the Asia Foundation to the Indian Institute of Historical Studies;

(b) the project-wise assistance given by the Asia Foundation;

(c) the criteria for giving clearance by Government;

(d) whether Government propose to investigate the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Rs. 3,02,390/-.

(b) Rs. 2,83,390/- was provided as grant for research project to be spread over 3 years and Rs. 19,000/- as grant for training, library and seminars.

(c) Each scheme which was proposed to be financed by the Asia Foundation was examined on merits by the Ministry of Education for clearance.

(d) and (e). The Asia Foundation has already been asked to close its office in India.

High Court Cases

5662. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from the State Governments for the disposal of the cases pending in High Courts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disturbances in Assam

5663. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign elements were involved in the communal disturbances in Karimganj in Assam in the first week of March, 1968; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Road Accidents in Delhi

5664. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of road accidents in Delhi has increased in the last 12 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these accidents, are due to rash and negligent driving as well as violation of traffic rules; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to strengthen the Delhi Traffic Police Corps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir. The total number of road accidents, which occurred in the Union Territory of Delhi from 1st March, 1967 to 29th February, 1968 was 7967 as against 8,400 accidents during the period from 1st March, 1966 to 28th February, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For more effective enforcement of the traffic regulations, the strength of the Traffic Police in Delhi has been increased recently by 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 6 Inspectors, 12 Head Constables and 60 Constables.

Deployment of C.R.P. Force and Border Security Force in West Bengal

5665. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government pay for the maintenance of the Central Reserve Police force and Border Security Force in West Bengal;

(b) if so, under what circumstances and for how long it could be done;

(c) if so, the total cost on these counts as incurred from the 15th September, 1967 and 31st January, 1968; and

(d) whether any such Force has been sent to Bihar or any other State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The B.S.F. and C.R.P. are Central forces stationed in different parts of the country and maintained at Central cost. Subject to availability, contingents of the forces are made available to State Governments for law and order duties for whatever length of time they are required. The State Governments are liable to reimburse the cost of such contingents. At the request of Bihar and West Bengal Governments contingents of CRP and BSF were made available in recent months.

Arrests under Preventive Detention Act in Jammu and Kashmir

5666. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of them have been detained for trade union activities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The J & K Government have intimated that 165 persons are in detention under the Preventive Detention Act and no one has been detained for trade union activities

Naga Camps in Ukhrul

5667. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga hostiles have established new military camps in Ukhrul area and are making hectic preparations for an attack; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the activities of Naga hostiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There is no such information.

(b) Security Forces continue to be alert and vigilant about the activities of Naga hostiles.

Indian Judicial Service

5668. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a cadre known as Indian Judicial Service on the lines similar to that of the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to form the said service and when it is likely to come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Governments are being consulted in the matter. A decision will be taken after replies from all State Governments have been received.

देवनागरि लिपि

5669. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छात्रों की कठिनाइयों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और उनकी सुविधा के लिए त्रिभाषी फार्मूले के

अन्तर्गत हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त देवनागरी लिपि में तीसरी भारतीय भाषा सीखने की अनुमति देने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) और (ख). मामले की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की है।

काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी समर्थकों द्वारा 'माहोर' पुलिस स्टेशन पर आक्रमण

5671. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान 35 पाकिस्तानी समर्थकों ने काश्मीर के गुलमर्ग नगर में 'माहोर' पुलिस स्टेशन पर आक्रमण कर दिया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन में से 19 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और 16 व्यक्तियों को फरार घोषित किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 16 में से दो व्यक्ति एक कानूनगो तथा दूसरा अध्यापक के रूप में काश्मीर सरकारी सेवा में है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन दोनों तथा अन्य 19 बन्दी बनाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (घ). जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 19 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा उन पर मुकदमे चलाये गये थे। न्यायालय ने सब को रिहा कर दिया था। आठ अपराधी फरार घोषित किये गये। राज्य सरकार ने आगे सूचित किया है कि फरार व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने के प्रयत्न जारी हैं।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

चीन समर्थक साम्यवादी

5672. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उग्रवादी चीन समर्थक साम्यवादियों ने लचित सेना के समान एक गिरिजन महासभा नामक नई संस्था बनाई है और उक्त संस्था आंध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के लगभग 2,500 वर्ग मील पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सुयोजित ढंग से तथा सक्रिय रूप से राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यवाहियां करती रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संगठन, उन क्षेत्रों में, पहाड़ी आदिम जातियों को सरकारी अधिकारियों और राष्ट्रवादियों के विरुद्ध भड़काती रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी राष्ट्रविरोधी संस्थाओं के विरुद्ध भारत सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). यह सही नहीं है कि लचित सेना के समान गिरिजन महासभा नामक एक नया संगठन बनाया गया है। गिरिजन संघ सन् 1958 से विद्यमान है और अब साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) के प्रभाव में है। फिर भी फसल की बुवाई और कटाई के समय गत् 4 या 5 वर्षों

से यह आन्दोलनों का संगठन कर रहा है तथा गिरिजनों और जमींदारों के बीच मजदूरी के सिलसिले में हुई झड़पों की खबरें मिली हैं। हाल में इसने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अभिकरण पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में मैदानों के लोगों की शराब (शण्डी) तथा सम्पत्ति लूटने की गतिविधियां तीव्र कर दी हैं। उड़ीसा में उग्रवादी तत्वों द्वारा गंजम जिले में गिरिजन महासभा की एक शाखा बनाई गई है और गिरिजनों को आरक्षित जंगलों के काटे जाने तथा साफ किये गये स्थानों पर जबरन कब्जे के लिए उकसाया जा रहा है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप बड़े पैमाने पर जंगल काटे गए हैं।

(ग) विधि और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रोकथाम सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य उपाय किए गए हैं। गिरिजनों की वास्तविक आर्थिक शिकायतों के निवारण तथा उनके भूमि सम्बन्धी विवादों को हल करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

मद्रास के स्कूलों में हिन्दी का पढ़ाया जाना

5673. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास सरकार ने आंग्ल भारतीय स्कूलों में हिन्दी की शिक्षा बन्द करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) मद्रास राज्य द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों और मद्रास-शिक्षा-नियमों के अधीन उपबन्धों के अनुसार उस राज्य के आंग्ल-भारतीय स्कूलों में भाषा-योजना इस प्रकार है :—

भाग (क) : अंग्रेजी

भाग (ख) : तमिल या मातृ-भाषा, यदि यह तमिल से भिन्न है या लेटिन या फ्रेंच } केवल विदेशियों के लिये

उपर्युक्त-योजना के अन्तर्गत अहिन्दी-मातृ भाषी विद्यार्थियों को भाग (ख) के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी।

(ख) मामला राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

बिहार में सीमा पार्श्व-सड़क परियोजना

5674. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री**: क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में सीमा पार्श्व-सड़क परियोजना का काम रोक दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप करोड़ों रुपये की मशीनरी बेकार पड़ी हुई है और अनेक तकनीकी कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस परियोजना का काम पुनः आरम्भ किये जाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) इस समय स्थिति यह है कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण, पार्श्व-सड़क परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य जो तेजी से चल रहा है था और 1966-67 में पूर्ण तेजी पर हो रहा था, धीमा कर देना पड़ा। इसका प्रभाव मशीनों की उपयो-

गिता पर भी अवश्य पड़ा, जो परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों के कारण पूरी तौर से व्यवहृत नहीं की जा सकी। अब उनमें से कुछ मशीनों को अन्य राज्यों में भेजने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं जहां के अधिक उपयोगी रूप में व्यवहृत की जा सकती हैं। इसी प्रकार परियोजना में तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति पर भी प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, इसकी आवश्यक सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय पर सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). बिहार सरकार ने परियोजना को यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र पूर्ण किये जाने पर जोर दिया है। साधनों के नियंत्रित होने के कारण परियोजना के आगे के कार्य के क्षेत्र को सीमित कर देने का प्रस्ताव है। वह इस तरह किया जायेगा कि अब तक का किया हुआ व्यय व्यर्थ न हो जाये और मुख्य पार्श्व-सड़क मोटर गाड़ी यातायात के लायक हो जाये।

Seniority Lists of Section Officers and Assistants

5675. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the uptodate seniority list of Section Officers and Assistants was issued last time by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that the uptodate seniority lists are issued every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The last seniority list for Section Officers and Assistants was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in October, 1962.

(b) The grades of Section Officer and Assistant were decentralized with effect from 1st October 1962, when the regulation of seniority and preparation of gradation lists of officers of the decentralized grades was made the responsibility of the cadre authorities.

Under Secretaries to the Government of India

5676. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion in which the various posts of Under Secretaries are manned by officers of (i) I.A.S., (ii) Central Services Class I and (iii) Section Officers of C.S.S.;

(b) the number of Section Officers who have been working continuously as such for more then 15 years and the total number of Section Officers in the various Departments of the Government of India;

(c) whether Government are aware that a large number of Section Officers do not have any chance to promotion in spite of their vast experience of more than 15 years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove the stagnation in the Section Officers' Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There is no fixed proportion for filling the posts of Under Secretaries from various Services. The number of officers of various services holding posts of Under Secretary (excluding IFS officers serving in External Affairs Ministry) as on 1-3-1968 is as follows:

(i) I.A.S.	23
(ii) Central Services Class I	88
(iii) Section Officers of C.S.S.	310

(b) Total number of Section Officers is 2095. The information in regard to Section Officers who have rendered more than 15 years service in the grade is not readily available.

(c) The extent of lack of chances of promotion will be known after the information referred to in (b) above is collected from all cadres.

(d) Does not arise.

विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन

5677. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन में बड़े जहाजों में माल लादने की व्यवस्था संतोषजनक न होने के कारण बेलाडिला में तैयार होने वाली वस्तुओं के निर्यात में बाधा होती है और अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). अनुमानतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय बेलाडिल्ला खानों के खनिज लोहे के निर्यात के लिये विशाखापत्तनम पर की सुविधाओं से है।

विशाखापत्तनम पर बेलाडिल्ला के खनिज लोहे को बड़े बड़े जहाजों में प्रति घंटा लगभग 1500 टन की औसत गति से मशीनों द्वारा लादने का प्रबन्ध मौजूद है। यह प्रबन्ध बिलकुल संतोषजनक है और कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इस समय बेलाडिल्ला की खितनी भी खनिज धातु आती है उसकी धरा-उठाई संतोषजनक तरह से की जा रही है फिर भी पत्तन में कच्ची धातु की धरा-उठाई करने वाले यांत्रिक संयंत्र में उसकी क्षमता को बढ़ा कर प्रति घंटा 3000 टन तक करने की दृष्टि से, कुछ परिवर्तन तथा सुधार किये जा रहे हैं।

शेख अब्दुल्ला की गृह-कार्य मंत्री से वार्ता

5678. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या गृह-काय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला हाल ही में उनसे मिले थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बातचीत का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) शेख अब्दुल्ला ने कहा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के लोगों की राय के अनुसार भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों का हित ध्यान में रखते हुए, कश्मीर समस्या का समाधान ढूंढना चाहिये। गृह मंत्री जी ने उन्हें कहा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है, इसमें पाकिस्तान का कोई दखल नहीं हो सकता, इस वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखना ही सहायक होगा।

अश्लील साहित्य

5679. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आगरा से प्रकाशित होने वाली "आजाद लोक" साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं की अश्लीलता की दृष्टि से जांच की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा, राजस्थान के दण्डाधीश ने चमन न्यूज एजेंसी कोटा से इस प्रकार की कुछ पत्रिकाएं पकड़ी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इन अश्लील पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में पत्रिका प्रकाशित होती है स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को पत्रिका के प्रत्येक अंक की परीक्षा करने तथा उन अंकों में छपी अश्लील सामग्री के लिये साप्ताहिक के सम्पादक मुद्रक और प्रकाशक के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के अनुदेश दिए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पत्रिका के सम्पादक के विरुद्ध 16 मुकदमे न्यायालय में निलम्बित पड़े हैं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से सभी अश्लील प्रकाशनों के उत्पादन, बिक्री तथा सरकुलेशन को रोकने के लिये कारगर कार्यवाही करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। एक गैर-सरकारी विधेयक नामत: भारतीय दण्ड संहिता (संशोधन) विधेयक 1967 जो भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के वर्तमान उपबन्धों को अश्लील प्रकाशनों से निपटने के लिये सशक्त करता है तथा अश्लील प्रकाशनों को जप्त करने के अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को देता है सदन के विचाराधीन है।

हिन्दी में उच्चतर शिक्षा संबंधी छः वर्षीय योजना

5680. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने हिन्दी में उच्चतर शिक्षा देने के लिए एक छः वर्षीय योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Calcutta Tramway Co. Inquiry Commission

5681. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Tramway Inquiry Commission has termed fishy the remittance of Rs. 9 lakhs in March, 1967, and Rs. 5 lakhs in May to the London Office of the Tram Company; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Development of Merchant Shipping

5682. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. has turned cold sholder to almost all the proposals made by India and other less advanced countries with regard to the development of their own merchant marines by these developing countries; and

(b) if so, the specific steps suggested by the developing countries in this regard in the Committee on invisibles including found by the UNCTAD II

and what was the consensus of the Committee and the outcome of the discussions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The question of development of national shipping of developing countries was dealt with in the Fourth Committee of the UNCTAD. The delegate of the United Kingdom, in common with the delegates of several other countries, did not support the Indian suggestion, which was repeated by several other delegations from developing nations, to liberalise commercial credit facilities for purchase of new and second-hand vessels by developing countries. In the view of the delegate of the United Kingdom, commercial credits were regulated by market conditions and any concessions in this respect might complicate transaction by pushing credit terms beyond what was considered reasonable.

(b) The views of developing countries on this matter are incorporated in the resolution adopted unanimously by the Second UNCTAD, relevant extract from which are given below:

"The Conference.....

Invites the governments of developed countries member States of UNCTAD, directly or through international and regional financial institutions, to give close and sympathetic consideration to requests from the developing countries for assistance in connection with the establishment or expansion of national merchant marines within the framework of development plans or policies of the developing countries concerned;

Invites further the governments of developed countries member States of UNCTAD, particularly of the maritime nations to consider the following proposals, submitted for early action by the developing countries, and to make known the results of this consideration at the next regular session of the Committee on Shipping:

(i) (a) new ships should be sold to the developing countries on deferred payment terms involving repayment after the delivery of the vessels in not less than 10 years, with a suitable period of grace, and at a low rate of interest;
(b) suitable second hand vessels should be sold to the developing countries on deferred payment terms extending up to 8 years; and

(c) (i) guarantees given by the national financial institutions of the developing countries should be accepted as adequate cover for the deferred portion of payments for vessels, both new and second hand, purchased by developing countries; and

(ii) arrangements should be made for financing the sale of second hand ships to developing countries on deferred terms;

(iii) that governments of developed countries and international agencies should provide financial support to encourage shipbuilding industries in developing countries, including the export of the products of these industries;"

Communal Riots

5683. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister met an All Party deputation of Members of Parliament and discussed with them steps to check communal riots in the country; and

(b) if so, which parties were represented in the deputation, the specific suggestions made in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Some Members of Parliament representing different parties including Congress, CPI, CPM, SSP, PSP and Iendependents met the Prime Minister on 17th February, 1968. They expressed concern at the recent wave of communal violence in the country and urged Government to take firm steps to curb such disorders. They also suggested that the authorities concerned should be made responsible for taking stringent action in such cases and Government should devise measures for the curbing of communal violence in cooperation with Opposition Parties.

The Prime Minister said that she shared their concern. Government had already advised the State Authorities to deal with communal trouble firmly in all cases. She also mentioned the steps already initiated to reactivise the National Integration Council in which various political parties and other important interests would be represented.

Additional Planes for Airlines

5684. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air-India are considering the question of augmenting their fleet by additions of planes like Douglas DC-9 and Boeing 737;

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions, if any, taken in this regard;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved; and

(d) the amount set apart for augmentation of the fleets of these Corporations during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). *Air-India:*

Air-India have already placed an order for one Boeing 707-320C aircraft at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.69 crores. They are currently negotiating loans for the purchase of two Boeing 747s (Jumbo Jets) at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.20 crores. The anticipated provision for these during 1968-69 is Rs. 7.55 crores.

Indian Airlines:

The question of purchasing aircraft of bigger capacity is being examined by the Corporation. The anticipated provision in this regard during 1968-69 is Rs. 0.90 crores.

Central Vigilance Commission

5685. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been receiving periodical reports and action proposed by the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(b) if so, the results achieved after the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commission has submitted three annual reports for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 which have been placed before Parliament. The Commission has been useful in dealing with cases of corruption and in checking corruption.

Treatment of South Indian Officers in North Indian States

5686. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of ill-treatment of South Indian officers of

all ranks working in the North Indian States have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Naxalbari" in Andhra Pradesh-Orissa Border

5687. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Left Communists are trying to create a "Naxalbari" on the Orissa-Andhra Pradesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Governments reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have reported that certain elements of CPM have recently been inciting the Girijans in the Srikakulam district Agency area bordering Orissa and in parts of Ganjam district bordering Andhra Pradesh, to commit illegal acts like looting.

(c) Adequate measures have been taken by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to curb the unlawful activities and maintain law and order in the area. Necessary action is also being taken simultaneously to redress genuine economic grievances of the Girijans and settle their land disputes.

Ban on Processions in Nadia District

5688. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ban on meetings and processions has been imposed in Krishnagar, Chalsar, Nabadevip, Shantipur and Ranaghat towns of Nadia district of West Bengal following police firing on students on the 27th February, 1968 near Kalyani resulting in the death of and injury to students and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In order to prevent the spread of tension in other areas of Nadia district consequent upon the police firing at Jaguli, Police Station Haringhata, orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were promulgated within the municipal towns of Krishnagar, Nabawip, Ranaghat, Santipur and Chakdaha on 27th February, 1968. The orders were withdrawn on 29th February, 1968, when the tension subsided.

National Metallurgical Laboratory Employees Association

5689. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Metallurgical Laboratory Employees' Association, Jamshedpur, a registered Association, submitted a charter of demands to the scientist-incharge, National Metallurgical Laboratory in August, 1967; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The N.M.L. Employees' Association has not been recognised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research since it does not conform to the norms laid down by the Government of India for recognition of Staff Associations. However, individual cases, as and when brought to notice by whomsoever are looked into and remedial action is taken wherever required.

Lateral Road Project

5690. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1680 on the 23rd February, 1968 and state:

(a) the present position of the construction of the following roads and the time by which they are expected to be completed;

(i) Lateral road from Barellly to Silliguri;

(ii) Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga link road; and

(iii) Sagauli-Betia link road;

(b) whether Government have examined the necessity of extending the Muazffarpur-Darbhanga link road to Kosi Dam; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1680, dated 23rd February, 1968, the progress of work on all these roads has been slowed down because of financial stringency. Completion of the works depends on the availability of funds.

(b) and (c). Lateral Road Project, as sanctioned at present, does not provide for extending the Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga Link Road further e.g. to Kosi Dam. Due to financial stringency, it had been also decided to limit the scope of further work on this project. The question, therefore, of taking up this additional work did not arise and was not considered.

VIP Lounge at Palam Airport

5691. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that VIP Lounge at Palam Airport is still incomplete;

(b) whether it is also a fact that economy measures are not being taken in expenditure while making provision for the functioning of the Airport itself and amounts are being spent lavishly in decorations and furnishing VIP lounge and section with highly expensive articles such as providing raw silk panelled walls in the bed rooms reserved for their staff and raw silk curtains and upholstrey therein, necessitating huge investment on maintenance of necessary standards at the expense of public funds; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Reserved Lounge, commonly known as VIP Lounge, at Palam airport has had to be temporarily shifted to another block pending additions and alterations to the main building. This Lounge will be restored after the additions and alterations have been completed.

(b) and (c). The reference presumably is to the Ceremonial Lounge intended mainly for foreign dignitaries. This Lounge as also some bed rooms have been furnished and decorated tastefully but not lavishly, with Indian motif. The raw silk and other Indian fabrics have been used to provide an Indian setting for reception of foreign dignitaries, and have been much appreciated.

Engineers sent abroad

5692. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers sent abroad for higher studies during the last 10 years from different engineering institutions separately;

(b) the names of those who never returned and the expenditure from the public exchequer on their studies separately; and

(c) the reasons for their remaining in foreign countries in each case and the action taken by Government to get them back?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The required information is not available and it will need references to numerous institutions in the country to compile the information. The work involved is considerable and it will take quite some time. The Honourable Member may like to consider whether it is worthwhile undertaking this study which will require a great deal of effort and expenditure from public funds.

Survey Report of Applied Manpower Research

5693. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the survey report on the Graduates of Indian Institutes of Technology in India and Abroad made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Copies of the report have been made available to the library of the Lok Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पाठ्य पुस्तकें और स्कूलों में दाखिला

5694. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन तथा स्कूलों में बच्चों के दाखिले के मामले में अनियमितातयें की जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने योग्यता और निरपेक्षता के आधार पर कोई प्रक्रिया बनाई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना राज्य सरकारसे एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों की जांच

5695. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने अक्तूबर, 1967 में एक अध्यादेश जारी किया था जिसके अन्तर्गत कुछ उच्चाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों की जांच की जा सकती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच की जा सकती है;

(ग) अब तक जिलावार कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई है; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 21 अक्तूबर, 1967 को उत्तर प्रदेश के के राज्यपाल ने उत्तर प्रदेश लोक जन जांच अध्यादेश, 1967 जारी किया था। इस अध्यादेश का सम्बन्ध अधिकारियों से न होकर लोक जन से था।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कलक्टर और कमीश्नर के कार्यालयों में वरिष्ठ सहायकों का स्थानान्तरण

5696. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कलक्टर और कमीशनर के कार्यालयों में जिलेवार ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक ही स्थान पर पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से लगातार काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई आदेश जारी किये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत वरिष्ठ सहायकों को एक स्थान पर पांच वर्ष से अधिक कार्य करने की अनुमति न होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस आदेश के अन्तर्गत स्थानान्तरित कर्मचारियों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग) . राज्य शासन से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Science Talent Search Examination

5697. **SHRI B. N. KUREEL**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government hold Science Talent Search Examination every year;

(b) if so, the number of students who took part in the said Examination in 1968 and the number to be selected;

(c) whether there is any reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Students; and

(d) the facilities given to the selected candidates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The examination is conducted by the National Council of Educational Research & Training.

(b) 7689, and 350, respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i) Scholarship of Rs. 100|- per month and book award of Rs. 100|- per year for the B.Sc. degree course.

(ii) Scholarship of Rs. 250|- per month and book award of Rs. 250|- per year for the M.Sc. course.

(iii) Scholarship of Rs. 350|- per month and book award of Rs. 500|- per year for the Ph.D. degree.

In addition, reimbursement of tuition fee at all stages: Rs. 15|- per month at the B.Sc. stage, Rs. 18|- at the M.Sc. stage and Rs. 20|- at the Ph.D. stage is also allowed.

उत्तर प्रदेश का सतर्कता निदेशालय

5698. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश के सतर्कता निदेशालय द्वारा राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के कितने मामलों की जांच की गई है ;

(ख) इनमें दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) सरकार ने इनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) इनमें से ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें 55 वर्ष की आयु पूरी होने पर सेवा निवृत्त कर दिया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) . 3 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में 299 मामलों की जांच आरम्भ की गई । 41 मामलों में निम्न प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई :—

दोष भार मुक्त .	3 मामले
विभागीय कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई .	20 मामले
मण्डलीय-पूछताछ का आदेश दिया गया	1 मामला
त्याग पत्र स्वीकार किये गये .	1 मामला
उच्च न्यायालय को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेजे गये	1 मामला
आगे कार्यवाही के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश शासन न्यायाधिकरण को भेजे गये । .	8 मामले
मामले जिन पर अभी विचार हो रहा है	7 मामले

इनके अतिरिक्त 12 अन्य मामलों में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई क्योंकि संबंधित व्यक्ति या तो सेवा निवृत्ति हो गये या अन्य प्रशासनिक कारणों के कारण उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई ।

Chandigarh Advisory Committee

5700. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the composition and functions of the Chandigarh Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The composition of the Advisory Committee for the Union Territory of Chandigarh to be associated with the Minister of Home Affairs will be as under:—

(i) Member of Parliament representing Chandigarh;

(ii) the Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh;

(iii) the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Punjab;

(iv) Shri Lachman Singh;

(v) Shri Suraj Mal;

Functions. The Advisory Committee shall be consulted in regard to:—

(i) general question of policy relating to the administration of the territory in the State Field;

(ii) All legislative proposals concerning the territory in regard to matters in the State List including proposals to extend any State Acts to the territory;

(iii) such matters relating to the annual financial statement of the Union in so far as it concerns the territory and such other financial questions as may be specified in rules prescribed by the President;

(iv) any other matter on which it may be considered necessary or desirable by the Minister of Home Affairs that the Advisory Committee should be consulted.

Note:—It is proposed to nominate two more non-official members from Chandigarh on the Advisory Committee.

Merit Scholarships in Punjab and Haryana

5701. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of merit scholarships which were being awarded by Government to the State of Punjab before the reorganisation of the State; and

(b) how those scholarships have been distributed to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) In 1966-67, 377 awards were allocated to the State of Punjab and 28 awards to Himachal Pradesh under the National Scholarships Scheme.

(b) Awards are distributed to the States/Union Territories in proportion to their population. Within a State, however, attention is paid to the different main streams of education at School leaving and first degree and accordingly the actual number of scholarships is based on the number of students appearing in the respective examinations held in the year preceding the year of award. On the basis of the above principle, the following allocation of awards was made for Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh in 1967-68:—

Share of awards to be given on the basis of:

Name of State/ Union Territory	School leaving Examinations	The first Degree Examinations
Punjab . .	125	63
Haryana .	85	55
Himachal Pradesh .	32	15
Chandigarh . .	8	23

मध्य प्रदेश में पाये गये प्राचीन सिक्के

5702. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर जिले की गारोष तहसील में एक मकान से कुछ प्राचीन सिक्के मिले थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये सिक्के किस काल से संबंध रखते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर-सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है और राज्य सरकार से जपूछ-ताछ की जा रही है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कम आय वर्ग के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

5703. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968 में दिल्ली की पोलिटेक्निक संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कम आय वर्ग के प्रथम वर्ष के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं दी गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) दिल्ली में तीनों पोलिटेक्निक संस्थाओं के प्रथम वर्ष के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कम आय वर्ग के उन छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने वर्ष 1967 में छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये थे; और

(घ) इस संबंध में क्या नियम निर्धारित हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1967 में जिन छात्रों ने छात्र-वृत्तियों के लिए आवेदन किए उनमें से 18 छात्र अनुसूचित जातियों के और 40 छात्र निम्न आय वर्ग के थे ।

(घ) (i) अनुसूचित जातियों के वे सभी छात्र जिनके मां बाप/अभिभावकों की कुल वार्षिक आय 6000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, छात्रवृत्तियों के पात्र हैं । (ii) निम्न आय वर्ग के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां आवेदक के मां-बाप/अभिभावकों को सभी साधनों से होने वाली कुल वार्षिक आय के आधार पर दी जाती है । इसके लिए आवेदकों को दो श्रेणियों में बांटा जायेगा—पहली उनके लिए जिनकी वार्षिक आय 1500 रुपये तक है और दूसरी उनके लिए जितनी वार्षिक आय 1500 रुपये से अधिक किन्तु 2400 रुपये से कम है । पहले छात्रवृत्तियों की स्वीकृति के लिए पहली श्रेणी के छात्रों पर विचार किया जाएगा और उसके बाद नियत निधियों में से कुछ राशि बचती है तो दूसरी श्रेणी के छात्रों के मामले पर विचार किया जा सकेगा । पहली श्रेणी के पात्र छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां इस आधार पर दी जाएंगी कि जिन छात्रों के मां-बाप/अभिभावकों की आय कम है उन्हें उन छात्रों के मुकाबले पूर्वता दी जाएगी जिनके मां-बाप/अभिभावकों की आय अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है । 1501 से 2400 रुपये तक की श्रेणी में योग्यता परीक्षण की पद्धति अपनाई जा सकती है ।

Modern Hotels

5704. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3255-D on the 6th December, 1967 regarding Modern hotels and state the additional amount paid by the Tatas for promotions, reservations and other charges for technical assistance in connection with the agreement between the Indian Hotels Ltd. (Tatas) and the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation (IHC) of U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The collaboration agreement between Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. (Tatas) and International Hotel Corporation (IHC) of U.S.A. provides that the latter will receive a payment of $ 20,000 for the preliminary survey, and $ 1,70,000 for technical services. On completion of the project, IHC will receive for each year during the term of the agreement, an amount equal to 3 per cent of all income received annually from the operation of the hotel, for promotion and sales of the hotel's promotion and sales of the hotel's accommodation and booking reserva-

Free Passes for Air Travel

5705. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family members of any category of employees of Air India and Indian Airlines are entitled to free passes for air travel; and

(b) if so, the rules for issue of such free passes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the scheme for the grant of free passes to the employees of the two Air Corporations are as under:

(1) The maximum number of free passages admissible to an employee is two during a year.

(2) These passages are transferable to the members of the employee's family. In the case of Air-India, family means spouse children and wholly dependent parents and such other relatives whom the General Manager may in each individual case, include

on compassionate grounds. In the case of Indian Airlines, family means the employee's spouse, dependent children and dependent parents.

(3) The passages cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

(4) The passages can be availed of subject to load and space being available in the aircraft after all the revenue traffic is accommodated.

(5) The passages are admissible on the routes and services operated by the Corporation.

Development of Places of Tourist Interest

5706. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government in developing places of tourist interest in the International Tourist year in 1967; and

(b) the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) During the financial year 1967-68, which by and large coincides with the International Tourist Year 1967, an expenditure of Rs. 28.92 lakhs is likely to be incurred on schemes for developing places of tourist interest.

(b) A statement giving broad details of this expenditure is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-662/68].

Burning of National Flag

5707. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many cases of burning of national flags were reported for prosecution by the police in the country during the language agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The information is being collected from the State Governments.

Printing Presses Owned by Political Parties

5708. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of printing presses owned by Indian political parties that print journals, weeklies, reviews, reports and other materials of foreign Embassies and Consulates in India;

(b) the incomes drawn annually by such printing presses for printing materials of such foreign Embassies and Consulates: and

(c) whether Government propose to stop such financial collaboration between Indian political party or parties and foreign Embassies and Consulates in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

तमिल सम्मेलन

5709. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 1 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2442 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास सरकार ने जनवरी, 1968 में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तमिल सम्मेलन में विदेशों से प्रतिनिधि बुलाने के लिए विदेशी सरकारों तथा व्यक्तियों के साथ सीधा पत्र-व्यवहार किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषा के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने की सरकार अनुमति देगी तथा आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). मद्रास सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सेवा संबंधी रिकार्ड

5710. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सेवा-रिकार्डों को रखने के लिये हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में द्विभाषी प्रपत्र तथा रजिस्टर छापे गये हैं;

(ख) क्या ये प्रपत्र विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को भेजे भी गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सेवा के रिकार्ड हिन्दी में रखने की अनुमति दी है; और

(घ) क्या इस विषय पर कोई कार्यालय ज्ञापन भी जारी किया गया है; और यदि नहीं तो यह कब जारी किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) अभी तक नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कार्यकारी अनुदेश जल्दी ही जारी किये जायेंगे।

Tourist Traffic

5711. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey to determine the extent of tourist traffic in the country in the next two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an assessment of accommodation available at present and to become available in the next two years has also been made and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any classification of hotels has been made and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Although no survey has been undertaken so far to determine the extent of tourist traffic to this country in the next two years, estimates based on tourist arrival figures in previous years, indicate that there will be at least 2,00,000 tourist arriva's in 1968, and 2,30,000 tourist arrivals in 1969.

(c) At present there are 221 hotels in the country with a bed capacity of 16,426 which have been approved as qualifying for the one star international rating and above. Of these, hotels in the 3, 4 & 5 star categories which are considered suitable for foreign tourists, offer a bed capacity of about 7000. Within the next two years, projects planned or under construction in both public and private sectors are expected to add 2700 beds.

A survey of the accommodation requirements at tourist centres by the end of March 1974 is being undertaken by a committee set up by the Government and every effort will be made to create conditions which will ensure that the accommodation gap, wherever it is found to exist, is filled up.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Hotel Classification Committee set up by the Government which submitted its report in 1963 classified 186 hotels according to the internationally accepted star system ranging from the 5 star category for luxury hotels, down to the one star category which offers adequoate standards of comfort and cleanliness, as follows:

Category	No. of hotels
Five Star Hotels	7
Four Star Hotels	12
Three Star Hotels	26
Two Star Hotels	71
One Star Hotels	70

The Government has recently appointed a new Committee to review the classification of hotels done by the previous body and to classify such hotels as have come up since that time.

Import of Batteries by I.A.C.

5712. SHRI BHAGABANDAS:
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of batteries imported by the I.A.C. from abroad (including those for Caravelle use);

(b) the average life and cost of such batteries;

(c) what happens to such batteries after their life is over;

(d) whether any process for reconditioning them has been evolved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of batteries cells imported during the period 1-1-1965 to 31-12-1967 are as follows:—

Type	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Gould Batteries D 88	25	5,436
Saft Batteries	8	13,959·52
Saft Cells	20	2,882·40
Dagenite EDC/R Batteries	50	25,663·94
EDC/R Cells	300	1,73,591·co

There is no definite stipulated life period for an aircraft battery. The serviceability of the battery is determined by subjecting it to capacity tests at specified intervals.

(c) Gould and Dagenite batteries are used on the ground when they are found below standard for use in aircraft. When they are unsuitable for even ground equipment, they are disposed of as scrap.

Saft batteries used on Caravelle aircraft are not scrapped as a whole but individual cells when they fall below the specified standard, are replaced by new cells.

(d) and (e). Used re-built batteries cannot be used on aircraft, as battery failure can cause total power failure, thereby endangering the safety of the aircraft and the lives of the passengers and crew. These re-built batteries were tried out for use on ground equipment but their performance was very unsatisfactory.

Hindi Teachers Training College

5713. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Hindi Teachers Training Colleges have not been established upto this time;

(b) the reasons for not opening them;

(c) whether the Hindi teachers who acquire the teaching qualifications as a result of training in these colleges get full time engagements; and

(d) whether facilities are being provided in such colleges so that the teachers being trained acquire the qualifications of teaching other subjets also in addition to their competence of teaching Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Hindi Teachers Training Colleges have not been set up in the non-Hindi speaking States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Nagaland.

(b) Financial assistance on a 100 per cent basis for a period of five years is given under one of the Central Government's schemes for propagation of Hindi to non-Hindi speaking States for establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges. Nagaland has not taken any interest in taking advantage of this scheme. The reasons given by Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab for not availing of the facility under the scheme are as follows:—

Jammu and Kashmir: The State Government propose to give training to the existing Urdu Teachers for teaching Hindi, in the existing Training Colleges. The State Government does not consider it necessary to start a separate college for this purpose.

Punjab: The State Government has informed that they do not need training courses for Hindi Teachers exclusively as Hindi and Punjabi is studied by all students and by all J.B.T. Teachers.

(c) Employment opportunities vary in different States, in some States the employment being part-time.

(d) The facility provided in such colleges is confined to training for teaching Hindi only.

कृषि इंजीनियरी कालेज

5714. **श्री देव राव पाटिल** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में वर्ष 1967-68 में कृषि इंजीनियरी कालेज तथा गृह विज्ञान कालेज खोले गये हैं तथा किन-किन राज्यों में वर्ष 1968-69 में ऐसे कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक भारत सरकार को जानकारी है 1967-68 के दौरान जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर मध्य प्रदेश में केवल एक कृषि इंजं नियरी कालिज शुरू किया गया था। 1968-69 के दौरान किसी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के अंग रूप में कृषि इंजीनियरी कालिज या गृह विज्ञान कालिज चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक उनमें से किसी भी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिनमें कृषि विद्यालय स्थित है।

जहां तक कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों से बाहर के गृह विज्ञान कालिजों का प्रश्न है इस मामले का संबंध मूलत: राज्य सरकारों से है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1967-68 के

दौरान ऐसा कोई कालेज स्थापित नहीं किया गया था ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों में रंग रोगन करना

5715. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहमदाबाद की एक फर्म को इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों में रंग रोगन करने का ठेका दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस फर्म का नाम क्या है और उसे कितने मूल्य का ठेका दिया गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने अपने विमानों को पेन्ट करने के लिये किसी फर्म को ठेका नहीं दिया । यह कार्य कारपोरेशन द्वारा विभागीय तौर से किया जाता है परन्तु कारपोरेशन ने अपने विमानों के लिये नये 'एम्बलम' 'लांगो टाइप' तथा 'लिवरी' का डिजाइन तैयार करने में नेशनल डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट' अहमदाबाद की सहायता ली । इसके लिये कारपोरेशन इंस्टीट्यूट को 3000 रुपये की फीस दी ।

पालम हवाई अड्डे के मुख्य द्वार का निर्माण-कार्य

5716. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पालम हवाई अड्डे के मुख्य द्वार के निर्माण कार्य पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ; और इस कार्य का ठेका किन फर्मों को दिया गया था ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : पालम हवाई अड्डे पर कोई नया गेट (द्वार) नहीं बनाया गया है । परन्तु सरकार ने हवाई अड्डे की इमारत को विशिष्ट रूप प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से उसके अड्डे की तरफ के अग्रभाग को सुधारने तथा यात्रियों इत्यादि के लिये अतिरिक्त सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये लगभग 3.5 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत का एक प्राक्कलन (एस्टीमेट) स्वीकृत किया है । फसाद (इमारत के अग्रभाग) के मुख्य अंगों, अर्थात्, महराबों, चबूतरे, कैनोपी तथा अशोक चिन्ह पर लगभग 98,000 रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है ।

इस प्रायोजना का कार्य अभी किसी फर्म को नहीं दिया गया है ।

दिल्ली पुलिस संबंधी खोसला आयोग

5717. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री देवेन सेन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 746 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुलिस कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि संबंधी खोसला आयोग का प्रतिवेदन किस तारीख को सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ख) प्रतिवेदन के प्रस्तुत किये जाने से पहिले वेतनमान और भत्ते क्या थे और आयोग ने क्या वेतनमानों और भत्तों की सिफारिश की है तथा सरकार द्वारा लागू किये गये पुनरीक्षित वेतनमानों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये वेतनमान किस तारीख से लागू किये गये ; और

(ग) खोसला आयोग में कितने सदस्य थे और इस आयोग पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवा चरण मुरल) : (क) खोसला आयोग की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट सरकार को 28-4-67 को प्रस्तुत की गई थी।

(ख) तीन विवरण चिन्हित 'क' 'ख' और 'ग' सभा पटल पर रखें हैं। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT—663/68**]

(ग) आयोग के सदस्यों की संख्या (अध्यक्ष सहित) 3 है। 22 मार्च, 68 तक आयोग पर 2,63,181.85 रु० की रकम व्यय की गई।

मेरठ जिले में मुरादनगर-रावली सड़क

5719. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में मुरादनगर-रावली रोड का एक भाग अभी अधूरा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अधूरी सड़क के कारण वर्षा ऋतु में इन क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सड़क का यह भाग कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). मुरादनगर-रावली सड़क एक राज्य सड़क है और उसके निर्माण का दायित्व उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का है। विदित हुआ है कि सड़क के चार मीलों का निर्माण शुगर फैक्टरी सड़क के रूप में किया जा चुका है। यह भी विदित हुआ है कि सड़क के बाकी हिस्से का निर्माण कराने के लिये राज्य सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है और इस मामले में संबद्ध क्षेत्र के निवासियों से किसी प्रकार की असुविधा के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन भी नहीं मिला है।

Purchase of Bulk Carriers and Tankers

5720. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are negotiating with British firms to purhase bulk carriers and tankers on deferred payment basis; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 2

5721. **डा० सूरमा दास गुप्त** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पलवल और मथुरा के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 2 की गत कई महीनों से मरम्मत की बड़ी आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मरम्मत करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). 1967 के वर्षाकाल में भारी वर्षा के कारण और उसके परिणामस्वरूप बाढ़ के कारण हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 2

के पलवल-मथुरा अनुभाग के कुछ स्थान टूट-फूट गये थे। यातायात के आने जाने के लिये जरूरी मरम्मत उसके तुरंत बाद ही कर दी गई थी। उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़क के टूटे फूटे भाग में नियमित मरम्मत कर दी गई है। हरियाणा राज्य में भी प्रभावित अंशों पर वैसी ही मरम्मत का काम अग्रिम स्थिति पर है और उसके शीघ्र ही पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है।

National Highway in Andhra Pradesh

5722. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as compared to the adjoining States the mileage of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is less; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The milcage of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is less than that in two of the five adjoining States, *viz.* Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, and more than that in the three other adjoining States, *viz.* Mysore, Orissa and Madras.

(b) The basic criterion for selection of roads for development as national highways is national rather than regional or local. Among the criteria taken into account are one or more of the following:

(1) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country;

(2) They should connect *foreign* highways;

(3) They should connect capitals of States;

(4) They should connect major ports and centres of industrial, commercial and tourist importance; and

(5) They should meet the strategic requirements of the country.

In addition, emphasis is given to economic considerations also.

The existing National Highways in the various States have been, broadly speaking, selcted on the considerations set out above.

National Highway No. 5

5723. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state the estimate and period likely to be taken to complete the double-lane on Calcutta-Madras National Highway Road No. 5?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): The widening of the balance length of 649 miles of single lane carriageway on National Highway No. 5 to double-lane is estimated to cost over Rs. 11.5 crores.

Work costing Rs. 73.80 lakhs, on a total length of 90 miles, are in progress and are expected to be completed in phases within a period of about two years.

The need for widening the single lane carriageway to double-lane on the remaining stretches of the National Highway will be examined after the Fourth Plan has been finalised. The commencement and completion will depend upon the allocation and the resources available for such works

Kidnapping Cases in Delhi

5724. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of kidnapping of girls and

childern in New Delhi area have remained untraced during the last 2 years;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the number of cases in which the culprits have been apprehended and the grils children traced and handed over to their guardians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-664/68].

Central Schools in Delhi

5725. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working conditions in the two Central School in Delhi are far from satisfactory;

(b) whether the lady teachers are very often detained beyond the school hours;

(c) whether after and before the vacations the lady teachers are called for days together to attend to duties which are generally assigned to class IV employees; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Although there is room for improvement in both the Ramakrishna Puram and Delhi Cantt. schools particularly regarding accommodation and playfields, the conditions cannot be considered to be far from satisfactory.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Question dose not arise.

Pakistani and Chinese Agents in Jammu and Kashmir State

5726. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani and Chinese agents are active in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some arrests have been made recently and it has been revealed that these agents are planning to create disorder in the State;

(c) if so, the steps taken to crush their activities; and

(d) the number of arrests made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Central Government and the State Government are vigilant and keep a close watch on the activities on suspicious characters. The possibility of some hostile agents remaining concealed for some time cannot be ruled out. No arrests, have been made recently.

American Bombs Recovered in Santipur

5727. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high explosive bombs recovered by the Police from a place in Santipur (Nadia district) rcently have shown that they were American-made simulated hand grenades;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, how these American made bombs found way into Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). In December last, two explosives reported to be "simulated hand-grenades" of U.S. origin of the type normally used for training purposes in the Army, were recovered from a person. A case under the Explosive Substances Act has been registered against him and is under investigation.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

5729. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में 11 सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) अन्य सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 1-4-1969 से आरंभ होने वाली चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आवंटनों को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कें और पुल

5730. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिये धन दिये जायें ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को तीन प्रस्ताव भेजे थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद् ने भारत सरकार को इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजे हैं । इस का कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित मामलों पर विचार करना और संबन्धित राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थ उचित सिफारिश करना है । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की सड़क पुल परियोजना केवल एक है जिसके सहायतार्थ केन्द्र द्वारा धन देने की सिफारिश इस परिषद् ने की है और जो चंबल और यमुना नदियों के ऊपर मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से हो कर गुजरने वाली भिंड-इटावा सड़क पर के पुलों के निर्माण से संबद्ध है भारत सरकार ने इन पुलों की एक तिहाई लागत को पूरा करने के लिये कुल मिला कर 54·26 लाख रुपये के सहायता अनुदान पहले ही मंजूर कर लिये हैं और निर्माण कार्य जारी है । जहां तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये प्रस्तावों का सम्बंध है उन पर नवीं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

Indo-Canadian Institute

5732. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up an Indo-Canadian Institute for the propagation of the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's ideals has been deferred pending a decision on the move for an Indo-Amerian Educational Foundation;

(b) if so, the decision taken during the discussion between the two Governments on the details of the set-up for the Indo-American foundation to be constituted with huge PL 480 rupee funds accumulated in this country; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). Both proposals are under consideration of the Government of India.

On-the-Spot Study by M.Ps. of Local Grievances of People of Jammu and Kashmir

5733. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have suggested a study on the spot, by responsible people including Members of Parliament, of local grievances of the people of Jummu and Kashmir to bring about sympathy and imagination as well as a sense of realism; and

(b) if so, the decision taen in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government do not seem to have received such a suggestion. They would welome suggestions in this behalf from Members of Parliament. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in consultation with the Central Government, have appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar, retired Chief Justice of India to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into regional and other grivances regarding equitable sharing of the benefits of development and employment opportunities under the State. The Commission will also consider generally the causes that lead to irritations and tensions and recommend remedial measures. The Commission was appointed by the State Government's order dated 6th November, 1967, and have already started their work.

Allocations to Indo-Canadian Institute

5734. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs allocated for the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute remained unutilized during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount allocated for the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposal could not be finalised so far.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for budgetary purposes only.

Book Aid from Abroad

5735. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is receiving any assistance in the shape of books from abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of U.K. and U.S.S.R. arrange make available to

Indian students some standard educational works from their countries at reduced prices. The Government of U.S.A. subsidise the cheap Indian reprints of select works of U.S. authors for students. In addition, various gifts of books are also received from time to time.

Law for Spying

5736. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons or organistations inside India have been brought under the purview of law for spying for foreign countries during the last five years;

(b) the names of such persons or organisations and for which countries they were spying; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government for eradicating such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Janakpur as Tourist Centre

5737. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognize Janakpur as an India tourist centre;

(b) if so, the tourist facilities provided there; and

(c) the specific tourist facilities provided by Government at the border station Jayanagar and if none, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government of India has not provided any facilities at Janakpur and Jayanagar.

Road Transport Operations (U.P.)

5738. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of tyres and other accessories of road carriers has been fast increasing over the past few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Uttar Pradesh road transport operators have represented to Government that in view of the growing cost of maintaining road carriers they should not be subjected to fresh levies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and the Government of U.P. and will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

Mine Managership Examination

5739. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduates and field-students who have successfully passed Mine Managership Examination up to June, 1967;

(b) the number of graduates coming out annually from various mining institutions in India;

(c) whether Government propose to form a central pool of mining graduates;

(d) if not, whether in the context of bulk unemployment, Government propose to reduce the number of admissions in the mining institutions; and

(e) whether a Mine Engineering Degree-holder is considered fit for other avenues of services and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):

(a) Graduates .. 1537
Field-students .. 821
(for the period 1957-67)

(b) About 200.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Admissions have already been reduced from 290 in 1966 to 140 in 1967 for degree courses, and from 400 to 200, for diploma courses. The question will be kept under review having regard to the future requirements of trained personnel in this sector of activity.

(e) Graduates in Mining Engineering are eligible for recruitment to Engineering Services and Engineering Services (Electronics) through competitive examinations held for the purpose by UPSC. They are also eligible to sit for the IAS and other services examination.

Public Libraries in Orissa

5740. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much central grant has been given to public libraries in Orissa during 1966-67 and thereafter; and

(b) whether Government propose to libralise the terms and conditions of such grants in cases of less advanced States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Rs. 2 000 was sanctioned to public Libraries in Orissa during 1966-67 and no grant has been sanctioned during 1967-68

(b) No, Sir.

Orissa Government's Complaint on Collection of Taxes by the Government of Andhra Pradesh

5741. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have complained about the forcible colletcion of taxes by the Andhra Government from three villages in the District of Koraput and the recent attempt by the Andhra Government to construct a police station in that area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). There is a dispute between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on the question of jurisdiction over the Kotiya group of villages which according to the Orissa Government forms part of the Koraput district and according to the Government of Andhra Pradesh forms part of the Srikakulam district. There have been complaints from each side that the other State is exercising jurisdiction in its territory by collecting taxes, etc. The Orissa Government had also reported at one stage that the Andhra Pradesh Government were taking action to construct a police station in the Kotiya village. The question as to which State is entitled to exercise jurisdiction in this area is being examined.

Inland Water Transport in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5742. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the inland water trans-

port throughout the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to inter-island services in the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Travel from Car Nicobar to Nancowary

5743. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for travelling from Car Nicobar to Nancowary group of Islands, a separate pass is required;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that both the group of islands are governed by the same tribal rules and regulations;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish this pass system; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In terms of Section 7 of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, no person other than a member of an aboriginal tribe can enter any reserved area in the Islands unless he is in possession of a valid pass granted under the said Regulation. Such a pass is valid only for entry into the area or areas specifically mentioned therein. If a person who has obtained a pass for entry into a particular area wants to go to another area, not mentioned in the pass, he will have to obtain another pass for the purpose.

(c) and (d). As the restriction has been imposed to protect tribal interests it is not proposed to abolish the system.

Lathi Charge in Sealdah

5744. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police made lathi charge on students near Sealdah railway station, Calcutta on the 25th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have reported that on 24th February, 1968, 6 persons were handed over to the Railway Police for ticketless travelling by the Railway staff at Sealdah Railway Station. One of the persons arrested was a student. Soon after a mob of about 200 students of local college entered the Railway office demanding the unconditional release of the arrested student. As the mob damaged the property in the office, the police resorted to a mild lathi charge to disperse the mob.

Class IV Staff

5745. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 844 on the 16th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of promotion of Class IV Government servants who have put in 15 years of services; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Delhi University Employees

5746. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Committee appointed by the Delhi University authorities to look into the grievances of the employees;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for submitting the report; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). The Committee appointed by the University for the purpose will function as a Standing Committee for speedy disposal of the grievances of its employees and, whenever necessary, it will submit its recommendations to the Executive Council of the University. The University authorities have, however, already taken action on some of the grievances brought to their notice.

दिल्ली में स्कूलों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

5747. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी मांगें पेश की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ज्ञापन की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये संख्या LT—665/68]

(ग) यह मांगें दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन हैं ।

महिलाओं के लिये पृथक विश्वविद्यालय

5748. **श्री गुमानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में महिलाओं के लिये पृथक् विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना न किये जाने का क्या कारण है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक राज्य में महिलाओं का एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह विश्वविद्यालय कब तक स्थापित हो जायेंगे और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (घ). विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना का सम्बन्ध मूलत: राज्य सरकारों से है। महिलाओं के लिये अलग विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। सरकार की राय में स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर महिलाओं के लिये अलग संस्थायें खोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Service Centres in N.C.E.R.T.

5749. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made on the working of Extension Service Centres in National Council of Educational Research and Training; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a). Yes, Sir. Assessment was made twice: in 1958-59 and 1964-65.

(b) The main findings are that the Extension Services Centres are potential instruments for the improvement of education, have developed extension techniques and programmes and created an awareness of educational problems and their possible solutions. For maximising the results of the programmes, the Assessment Teams made various recommendations, like greater involvement of State Educational Inspectorates and School administration, development of instructional materials.

Basic Education

5750. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Basic Education of the Central Government has been dissolved; and

(b) what is the latest policy of the Government on basic education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There has been no separate Department of Basic Education in the Central Government as such. The work relating to schemes of Basic Education has been dealt with among other items by one of the Divisions of the Ministry of Education.

(b) There has been no recent change in the Central Government's policy towards Basic Education.

शिक्षकों के लिये समान वेतन-मान

5751. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : **श्री स० मो० बनर्जी** :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोठारी आयोग द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों के आधार पर सारे देश में शिक्षकों को एक समान वेतन-मान देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिक्षकों को कब तक एक समान वेतन-मान दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों के शिक्षकों जिन्हें सब से कम वेतन मिलता है के वेतन-मानों में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) और (ख). शिक्षा आयोग ने देश भर में स्कूल स्तर पर अध्यापकों के लिये एकरूप वेतन-मान का सुझाव नहीं दिया है, किन्तु उसने केवल न्यूनतम वेतन-मान निर्धारित किए हैं जिनके समतुल्य या कुछ अधिक उनकी स्थानीय स्थितियों तथा अपने साधनों के अनुकूल राज्यों सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक कालिज अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है असम, आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू और कश्मीर, केरल, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और पांडिचेरी की सरकारों ने विश्व-विद्यालयों और/या कालिज अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों को संशोधित करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये है। ये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित वेतन-मान हैं और कोठारी आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतन-मानों के समान हैं। वेतन मानों को संशोधित करने के लिये बिहार सरकार के प्रस्तावों का भी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदन किया जा चुका है। मैसूर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और गोआ, दमन और दीव की सरकारों ने भी योजना को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ग) मामले का संबन्ध मूलत: राज्य सरकार से है।

संस्कृत की शिक्षा

5752. **श्री गुमानमल ठाकुर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद देश में संस्कृत की शिक्षा का स्तर गिर गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण यह है कि अन्य अध्यापकों की तुलना में संस्कृत के अध्यापकों तथा प्राध्यापकों के कम वेतन-मान और उन्हें कम सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो संस्कृत की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह): (क) इस बात का कोई सुनिश्चित सबूत नहीं है जिससे यह पता चले कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद देश में संस्कृत शिक्षा का स्तर गिर गया है।

(ख) और (ग). इसलिये प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Withdrawal of Dakota Planes from Calcutta-Imphal Flight

5753. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation is contemplating the withdrawal of the Dakota planes from Calcutta-Imphal Flight (Flight No. 255) to be replaced by more up-to-date and larger planes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Dakota is proposed to be replaced by a Friendship or an Avro aircraft as soon as the runway is ready to receive such an aircraft.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Government College Teachers in Manipur

5754. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-Government college teachers of Manipur have sent urgent request to Government for sanction of pay revision, demanding the fulfilment of assurance given to them by the Government of Manipur by the 21st March, 1968, failing which the teachers would go on strike from the 1st April, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of the assurance given by the Government of Manipur and the general demands of the teachers;

(c) whether the demands of the teachers have been met; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not fulfilling the assurances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of teachers of Non-Government Colleges in Manipur and assurances given by the Government of Manipur are as follows:—

DEMANDS

1. Extension of Government pay scales to the teachers of aided colleges;
2. Provision of Provident Fund facilities;
3. Payment of 100 per cent grant-in-aid to cover the gap between approved income and approved expenditure; and
4. These demands should be retrospective in effect from 1st April, 1966.

ASSURANCE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

The Government of Manipur had given an assurance that they would make provision in the grant-in-aid rules for the following:

1. Extension of Government pay scales to the teachers of aided colleges;
2. Provident Fund Contribution by the Government;
3. 100 per cent grant-in-aid to cover the gap between approved income and approved expenditure; and
4. Giving retrospective effect to those rules from 1st April, 1966.

(c) The grant-in-aid rules incorporating the above provisions were forwarded by the Manipur Government to the Ministry of Education for approval. They have since been approved by the Government of India and orders issued on 16-3-1968. It is now for the Manipur Government to implement them.

(d) Does not arise.

University Education Among Women

5755. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government and the University Grants Commission during the last 3 years for the encouragement of university education among women;

(b) whether Government are aware that the U.G.C. is not giving any concessions and relaxing the normal rules in the matter of allocation of grants to the women's colleges for the purpose of buildings hostels, staff quarters and other matters; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for relaxation of present rules in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). With a view to giving encouragement to Women's education at the univer-

sity level, the University Grants Commission has been providing assistance for the construction of hostels for women to cover 75 per cent of the cost of such hostels as against 50 per cent of the cost in the case of boys' hostels. Similarly for the implementation of the revised scales for teachers recommended by the U.G.C. during the Third Five Year Plan, the Commission gave grants to meet 75 per cent of the additional expenditure in the Women's colleges as against the general formula of 50 per cent.

Indian Forest Service

5756. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Forest Service Rules discriminate between those who passed their Indian Forest Service Examination upto 1964 and thereafter; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The first examination for direct recruitment to the Indian Forest Service was held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1967 only. The Hon'ble Member therefore seems to have in mind the State Forest Service officers who had obtained the Diploma in forestry from the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, upto 1964 and those who obtained the diploma thereafter.

Such of the State Forest Service officers as had on 1st July, 1966, (the date of the constitution of Indian Forest Service) rendered four years gazetted service, including two years training in the Forest Research Institute and Colleges were considered for appointment to the junior scale posts in the Indian Forest Service at its initial constitution. Those who had obtained their Diploma after 1964 and had thus rendered less than four years' service on the crucial date were not so considered as they had put in very little actual service to be judged on the basis of their records. They have however been given age concession to enable them to take the first two competitive examinations for direct recruitment to the Service through the Union Public Service Commission.

Residence for Lt. Governor of Delhi

5758. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to construct a new building for the Lt. Governor of Delhi for his official residence;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) whether the present residence is not sufficient to meet the requirements by making some additions and alterations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to providing basic amenities, certain additions and alterations are being made in Lt. Governor's residence.

Attack on Railway Protection Force in Karimganj Sub-Division

5759. SHRI SWELL:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a violent mob of about two thousand persons attacked the Railway Protection

Force at Retabari of Karimganj Sub-Division, Assam on the 7th March, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to repel the attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Illuminations in Bijapur Monuments

5760. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to illuminate the Gol Gumbaz and the Gardens around it in Bijapur District of Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The original estimates as worked out in 1963 put the cost at Rs. 1.30 lakhs. However, fresh estimates are being worked out by the Central Public Works Department. It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the illumination work will be completed as this will depend upon the availability of funds.

Damage Caused to Air India Plane at Bombay

5761. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report on the circumstances in which cow was caught under the under-carriage of an Air India Boeing when it was taking off for New York from Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, in the last week of February, 1968;

(b) the estimated damage suffered by the plane;

(c) the loss in passenger earnings and on other accounts consequent upon this accident; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-666/68].

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशें

5762. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की वे सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गयी थीं, जिन्हें उन के मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 1968 को अपने पत्र संख्या एफ० 30-35/पू० 66 के साथ उसे भेजा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रोफैसरों के संबंध में इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उन्हें अब केवल विभागों के अध्यक्षों तथा उपाध्यक्षों के संबंध में ही क्रियान्वित करना चाहती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रोफैसरों के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सूबे की सरकार ने रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि वेतन-मानों में संशोधन संबंधी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और विश्वविद्यालयों तथा गैर-सरकारी कालेजों के सभी श्रेणियों के शिक्षण पदों के लिए उन्हें कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है ।

राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के लिये भूमि

5763. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बस्ती बसाने की योजना के अधीन 1949-50 में राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को भूमि अलाट करने का प्रस्ताव किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को भूमि अलाट की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार उन्होंने राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को नयी बस्तियों में भूमि प्रदान की थी तथा 13690.70 एकड़ भूमि 847 राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को प्रदान की गई थी ।

Ratnagiri Port

5764. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have proposed the development of Ratnagiri as a major port;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the traffic potentialities and the cost of developing it as a major port and if so, the result thereof;

(c) when Government propose to launch the scheme to develop it as a major port; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The development of Ratnagiri (Mirya Bay) into an all-weather anchorage for vessels drawing upto 20 ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores including Central loan assistance of Rs. 60 lakhs was approved during the Third Plan. The Scheme is under execution. After this scheme was approved, the State Government of Maharashtra proposed the development of the Port as a Major Port, based on certain traffic assumptions. However, no detailed survey of the traffic potentialities was undertaken, nor were the cost estimates prepared. Consideration of the proposal would depend upon the adequacy of traffic, technical feasibility, cost estimates and availability of resources, and an over-all view of national requirements in regard to the development of major ports.

Auction of Plane Used by Walcott

5765. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plane used by Daniel Walcott in his smuggling activities has been auctioned;

(b) if so, when, who purchased it and at what price; and

(c) whether the ground rent on the plane has been recovered and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Two aircrafts used by Daniel Walcott are lying in India—one at Palam and the other at Juhu aerodrome. The aircraft at Palam is due to be auctioned on 16th April under orders of a Court. The one at Juhu is in Police custody in connection with the trial of the case.

Parking and Landing charges are recoverable only in respect of the aircraft parked at Palam airport. These will be recovered to the extent possible from the auction money.

Sadachar Samities

5766. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Samyukta Sadachar Samitis are still functioning under the auspices of his Ministry;

(b) whether the wages/salaries of the staff and rent of the premises housing the central office of the Samitis are still being paid, and if so, on what account;

(c) whether any arrears of pay are due to the employees of the Samitis and if so, how much;

(d) how many officers and/or employees of Samitis were provided with free Railway Passes and whether those passes are still in use; and

(e) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Samitis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a), (b), (c) and (e). The Samyukta Sadachar Samiti is a non-Government body whose activities and affairs do not come within the purview of the Government.

(d) Two complimentary card passes have been issued to the Samiti by the Ministry of Railways and they are still in use.

यमुना नदी के घुसडा घाट पर पुल

5767. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा घुसडा घाट पर यमुना नदी के ऊपर एक पुल बनाने की योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) इस योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कब तक स्वीकृति दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का विचार घुसडा घाट पर जमना नदी के प्रस्तावित पुल के बारे में है । यदि ऐसा है तो पुल के निर्माण के लिये अनुदान का एक प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है । किन्तु नई चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के आवंटनों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के पश्चात् ही निर्णय लिया जा सकता है । मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार के अनुसार पुल की लागत 16 लाख रुपये प्राक्कलित की जाती है ।

Disturbances in a Meeting Addressed by Deputy Prime Minister in Calcutta

5768. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was some disturbances in a meeting at Deshbandhu Park, Calcutta on the 11th March, 1968 when the Deputy Prime Minister of India started speaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

School Fees

5769. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an item "School Fees" published in the *Indian Express*, Delhi, dated the 11th March, 1968 under the column 'Around the Town'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not approve of any school compelling, in any way, the students or their parents to collect funds or donate for buildings or any other purpose. The Education Directorate of the Delhi Administration have already issued instructions in the matter to all schools which receive Government grant and are under their administrative control.

Haryana Police

5770. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes personnel of Haryana Police excluding Haryana Armed Police from Constable to the rank of Inspector-General, separately;

(b) the steps so far taken to improve the strength of the Scheduled Castes in all ranks;

(c) whether any additional measures are proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of Scheduled Castes personnel in these ranks; and

(d) the approximate period by which the deficiency is expected to be made up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-667/68].

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Haryana

5771. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment of sub-Inspectors of Police was made recently in Haryana;

(b) if so, the number of persons recruited from Scheduled Castes and other communities separately; and

(c) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes against which the members of Scheduled Castes community could not be selected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Border Roads in Rajasthan

5772. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was provided in the Budget of 1967-68 specifically for the construction of border roads in Rajasthan and what was the expected length of road to be constructed under these provisions;

(b) the amount actually spent and the length of road actually constructed so far;

(c) the particulars of shortfall, if any, and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the programme for the construction of border roads in 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 8.45 crores was provided in the budget for 1967-68 for both top and low priority strategic roads in Rajasthan. Though 920 miles of top priority roads are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1968-69, it was not practicable to lay down definite targets to complete particular miles, in all respects, within 1967-68. In respect of 690 miles of low priority roads, the construction has been dependent on the availability of funds.

(b) The amount, which is expected to be spent up to the end of financial year 1967-68 is about Rs. 7.00 crores. According to the progress reports of January 1968, against 920 miles of top priority roads, work has been completed on 291 miles, in all respects, on 203 miles up to water bound macadam stage and is in various stages of progress in the remaining 426 miles. On the low priority roads, work has been completed on 312 miles.

(c) The shortfall expected is in respect of expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 1.45 crores. Information regarding reasons for the shortfall is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The entire programme of work on top priority roads is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year 1968-69.

सैनिक महत्व के फोटोग्राफों की चोरी

5773. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी**: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जलपाई गुड़ी (आसाम) से 50 मील दूर दालिमपुर में गांधी स्मारक निधि सम्मेलन के अवसर पर आयोजित प्रदर्शनी से जलपाई गुड़ी जिले में टेस्टोम पुल तथा सैनिक महत्व के अन्य स्थानों के फोटो-चित्र चुरा लिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस चोरी में कुछ शत्रु देशों के एजेंटों का हाथ था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(घ) सैनिक महत्व के स्थानों के फोटो-चित्रों को प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति सरकार ने किन कारणों से दी थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) प्रदर्शनी से टेस्टोम पुल के दो चित्र तथा कुछ अन्य चित्र चुराये गये । ये चित्र सैनिक महत्व के नहीं थे ।

(ख) और (ग). मामले की जांच की जा रही है । अब तक की पूछताछ से प्रगट होता है कि यह चोरी का एक साधारण मामला था ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Charges of Corruption Against Deputationists IAS & PCS

5774. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers sent on deputation are at present posted in Rajasthan and whether any charges of corruption or misuse of authority have been levelled against any one of them in the course of the last two years, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether any departmental or other enquiries have been conducted against the charges of corruption or misuse of authority, if so, the result of such enquiries; and

(c) the particulars of prosecutions made and whether and how many suspensions or transfers were recommended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Four I.A.S. Officers and four I.P.S. Officers belonging to Rajasthan Cadre are at present working in Rajasthan on deputation with the Central Government. Charges of corruption or misuse of authority have been levelled during the last two years against one of them and disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against him. No prosecutions have been launched and no suspensions or transfers recommended.

Meeting of Assam Hill Leaders with the Prime Minister

5776. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Hill leaders met the Prime Minister recently in Delhi to discuss the reorganisation of the State;

(b) if so, the matters discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of finding a mutually acceptable basis for the deorganisation of Assam was recently discussed with the representatives of the Assam Government and the APHLC. It was noted that they had been meeting informally and were holding discussions on this issue. The need for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement was emphasised and the representatives were advised to continue their informal discussions to find out points of agreement within a reasonable time and indicate to the Government of India the points of dis-agreement. Government hope that these discussions will help in reaching a final decision which would be in the over-all national interest.

All-India Secondary Teachers' Federation

5777. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of All-India Secondary Teachers Federation recently met him and submitted a memorandum listing their demands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Federation have given time notice before they resort to agitation in case their demands are not met by Government;

(c) if so, the nature of the demands made by the Federation; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The demands of the chers relate mainly to increase in emoluments, dearness allowance, introduction of the Triple Benefit scheme, security of service etc. These demands primarily concern the State Governments. The Central Government has urged the State Governments to ameliorate the condition of teachers to the extent possible.

The memorandum has also suggested the establishment of a Secondary Education Grants Commission like the University Grants Commission. A statutory grants commission for Secondary Education is not possible under the Constitution.

बीकानेर में सीमावर्ती सड़कें

5778. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1966–67 में बीकानेर से पूगल तक और बीकानेर से खाजूवाला तक सीमावर्ती सड़कों के निर्माण को मंजूरी दी थी और ठेकेदारों द्वारा भी इन सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया था और पूगल से खाजूवाला तक सड़क पर मिट्टी डालने का काम (आर्थवर्क) 10 मील तक पूरा हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतना काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद काम बंद किये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या इस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में यातायात के साधनों को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से पहले आरम्भ किये जा चुके और आंशिक रूप से पूरे हो चुके कार्य को पूरा करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि इस कार्य पर खर्च किये जा चुके धन का पूर्ण उपयोग हो सके ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). संभवत: माननीय सदस्य के विचार में (1) बीकानेर से पूगल (2) पूगल से बेरीवाला (खाजूवाला) की सड़कें हैं । ये सड़कें 1966-67 में सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत राजस्थान में सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण की परियोजना में शामिल कर ली गई थीं । फिर भी इन सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य की आवश्यकताओं का पुनरीक्षण समय-समय पर किया गया था । अन्तिम पुनरीक्षण जून-जुलाई 1967 में किया गया था और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता की सड़कों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने का निश्चय किया गया । परिणामत: उपरोक्त दो सड़कों के निर्माण को निम्नतर प्राथमिकता दी गई और आगे की प्रगति धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Excavations in Rajasthan

5779. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a full skeleton of a full-grown man has been discovered during excavations of the late stone age settlements in Bagore, in Bhilwara District ,Rajasthan;

(b) whether some more sites have also been excavated there;

(c) what light do these findings throw on the life and culture of the people living during those days; and

(d) whether this find is one of the series, which were found in Tonk District of Rajasthan sometime back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The excavation at Bagore wherefrom the discovery of the skeleton of a full-grown man has been reported was conducted jointly by the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, and the Department of Archaeology of the Government of Rajasthan. Details of the discovery are being obtained from these sources by the Archaeological Survey of India. These and other relevant details of the excavations and the findings will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as they become available.

Very Pistol for Delhi Police

5780. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are introducing a new system of using of Very pistol by the Delhi Police while on night duty in near-by villages;

(b) whether these pistols are indigenously made or imported ones;

(c) the total foreign exchange involved in the purchase of these pistols;

and the country from where these have been purchased; and

(d) the advantages to be derived from these pistols?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). No such new system is being introduced. Some Very Light Signal Pistols were issued to the Delhi Police some years back. These pistols were manufactured in India and hence no foreign exchange was involved in their purchase. These pistols send up flares which can flood light the ground thereby enabling the police to locate the culprits, at night, particularly during exchange of fire.

Russian Aircraft for Indian Airlines

5781. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian Aircraft Industry has offered TU-154 and TU-134 planes on Rupee credit terms at an interest of 3 per cent per year for augmentation of Indian Airlines fleet; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An offer was received in January, 1967 through the Trade Representative of USSR in India for the sale of TU-134 aircraft on deferred payment basis. This offer was considered in consultation with the Indian Airlines, and though no definite decision has been arrived at yet about the type of aircraft to be purchased it is now felt that the new aircraft should, in view of the traffic requirements in India, have passenger capacity above 100. For this reason, it is unlikely that TU-134 whose passenger capacity is well below 100 could be regarded as suitable.

No offer of TU-154 has been received, and it is understood that it will be sometime before this aircraft is available for commercial purposes. Nevertheless, the desirability of purchasing TU- 154 will be considered.

Vice-Chancellor, Sanskrit University Varanasi

5782. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor, Sanskrit University Varanasi (Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva Vidyalaya) is also a part-time lecturer in 4 Universities in West Bengal, namely, Burdwan, Calcutta, Jadavpur and Rabindra Bharati Universities;

(b) whether it is permitted under the terms and conditions of his appointment; and

(c) whether it is consistent with the dignity of the office?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Delhi School Teachers

5783. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any assurances to the Delhi School Teachers before they called off the strike; and

(b) if so, what were the assurances and the extent to which they have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Playing of National Anthem in Cinema Houses in J & K State

5784. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Anthem is not being played in the Cinema houses in Jammu and Kashmir state; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued instructions to the State Government for singing National Anthem in cinema houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.S. Allied Services Examinations

5785. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the number of candidates appearing at the annual examination for the I.A.S. and Allied Services has dwindled in recent years, the rate of annual intake has actually increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold a special examination as in 1956 for recruitment to these services in a manner that would attract talent from a wider arena?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement giving this information year wise since 1959 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-668/68].

(b) Comparing the position in 1966 with that in 1961 the variations in the number of vacancies as also of the candidates are not large.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Free Education to Children of Political Sufferers

5786. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children of political sufferers are given free education upto University;

(b) if so, the rules therefor;

(c) whether any changes have been made in the rules for the year 1967-68;

(d) the number of children of political sufferers studying in the Delhi University who asked for help on this account in 1967-68; and

(e) whether such help has been refused, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A note is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-669/68].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Fifty one.

(e) No, Sir.

Bridge over Bhagirathi

5787. SHRI P.R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for the construction of a bridge over the river Bhagirathi (Ganga)

at Nobadwipghat connecting the Nobadwip Town in the District of Nadia, West Bengal, for vehicular as well as passenger traffic at least on the basis of toll-charge payment system; and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The bridge falls on a State road. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore, concerned with its construction. It is understood that they had received some representations for the construction of the bridge from the local people and the Nadia Zilla Parishad, but that they could not include it in the State Plan, because of the limited funds available.

Central Schools

5788. SHRI N.R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start more Central Schools in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Silcher in Assem has also been selected for starting a Central School?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). In the first phase of about 100 Central Schools, Silcher could not be allotted one such school. The expansion of the scheme is severely limited due to financial stringency. As and when funds for having a second phase are available, Silcher's case will also be considered along with other similar cases.

Pay Scale of Central School Teachers

5789. SHRI N.R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to to state:

(a) whether the pay scale of the Post-Graduate Teachers in Central Schools is proposed to be raised to that of the Lecturers in Government Colleges; and

(b) if so, from when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पोलिटैक्निक संस्थाओं में छात्रवृत्तियां

5790. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की पोलिटैक्निक संस्थाओं में सितम्बर, 1967 में अनुसूचित जातियों और कम आय वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों के आवेदन पत्रों के फार्म नहीं दिये गये थे और इस कारण ये विद्यार्थी छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये आवेदन पत्र नहीं दे सके और वे इस लाभ से वंचित रहे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का काम तकनीकी शिक्षा निदेशालय को न देकर शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली को सौंपा गया है और क्योंकि तकनीकी शिक्षा निदेशालय को इस आशय के कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किये गये थे प्रथम वर्ष कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों का इस वर्ष (1967-68) छात्रवृत्तियों के आवेदनपत्रों के फार्म नहीं दिये जा सके ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तकनीकी शिक्षा निदेशालय राउज ऐवेन्यू नई दिल्ली को आदेश जारी करने का है ताकि वह नियमों के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये निर्णय कर सके ;

(घ) दिल्ली की तीनों पोलिटैक्निक संस्थाओं के कितने विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं; जो

इस वर्ष इस लाभ से वंचित रह गये थे और दोनों वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों से, बाद में कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये जिन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं दी गईं; और

(ङ) क्या अब उन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां देने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां मंजूर करने के लिये शिक्षा निदेशक कार्यभारी अधिकारी हैं किन्तु जैसा कि भाग (क) में कहा गया है वर्तमान व्यवस्था से छात्रों को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) देरी से आवेदन पत्र भेजने के कारण किसी भी छात्र को छात्रवृत्ति से वंचित नहीं किया गया है अनुसूचित जाति के ऐसे सभी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दे दी गई थीं जिन्होंने इनके लिए आवेदन किया था । किन्तु धन की कमी के कारण कम आय समूह वाले 37 छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां मंजूर नहीं की जा सकी थीं ।

(ङ) जी नहीं । कम आय समूह के लिए अलग से रखी गई सारी रकम का पूरी तरह से उपयोग कर लिया गया है और इसलिए इन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए धन उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Increase in Rates for Instructional Flying

3791. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the rates for instructional flying from the 1st April, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on the activities of the Flying Clubs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the rates in force prior to 1st April, 1968, and the revised rates is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed Library. See* No. LT-670/68].

(b) The cost of training has considerably increased since the rates were last fixed in March, 1954. Also the number of Flying Clubs and trainees has increased very considerably. As the funds available for subsidising flying training at the Flying Clubs are limited, it became necessary to enhance the fees payable by the trainees, so as to provide more hours of flying within the available resources. The revised rates should have no adverse effect on the total revenues of the Clubs.

Bridge on National Highway No. 5

5792. SHRI KAMALANATHAN: SHRI MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bridge on National Highway in No. 5 on Madras Bombay section has been reported by the Madras Government as weak and dangerous; and

(b) if so, the action taken to put it on sound footing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Bridges at Miles 32/8 and 32/2 are reported to be weak.

(b) The reconstruction of the bridge at mile 32/8 at a cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs was sanctioned in August 1966; but according to a report received from the State Government, the work has been commenced recently.

As regards the bridge at mile 32/2, two estimates, one amounting to Rs. 3,400 for carrying out investigations and the other amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs for the reconstruction of the bridge were received by the Government of India from the State Government some years ago. The first estimate of Rs. 3,400 has been sanctioned; and, on receipt of technical data collected as a result of the investigations, the estimate of Rs. 9 lakhs for the reconstruction of the bridge will be examined and the decision reached will be communicated to the State Government.

Officers in the Delhi Administration

5793. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Grade I officers of Subordinate Executive Service of the Delhi Administration, Delhi who are working on posts higher than Grade I on regular basis and on *ad hoc* basis separately;

(b) the number of Grade II officers of Subordinate Executive Services of the Delhi Administration, Delhi who are working on posts in Grade I and other than grade I on regular basis and on *ad hoc* basis separately; and

(c) the number of officers of Grade I and Grade II who are holding non-duty posts and the procedure of the Delhi Administration to fill up the vacancies in Grade I and II caused by their appointments to non-duty posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a)	(i) On regular basis	21
	(ii) On *ad hoc* basis	27
(b)	(i) On regular basis	37
	(ii) On *ad hoc* basis	38
(c)	(i) In Grade I	50
	(ii) In Grade II	39

The vacancies in Grade I and Grade II of the Subordinate to Executive Service will be filled up in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Administration Subordinate Service Rules, 1967.

Allahabad Riots

5794. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have paid any compensation to the family members of the people killed in communal riots in Allahabad on the 16th March 1968; and

(b) whether the causes of the riots have been investigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Calcutta Riots

5795. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have paid any compensation to the people killed in the communal riots in Calcutta on the 17th March, 1968; and

(b) whether the causes of the riots have been investigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No one was killed in the communal riot in Calcutta on the 17th March, 1968.

(b) No formal inquiry has been made to find out the causes of the riot. According to information furnished by the State Government the

trouble started when some persons, who were under the influence of liquor, used objectionable language to some women folk of Narkeldanga North Road on 14th March, 1968.

Sheikh Abdullah's Statement in Kashmir

5796. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI SHARDANAND:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speeches of Sheikh Abdullah made on the 4th and 5th March, 1968 at Srinagar seeking intervention of foreign powers to establish "Free Kashmir"; and

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information available with the Government, Sheikh Abdullah has not made any such statement in the course of his speeches made on 4th and 5th March, 1968, at Srinagar.

Employees of Himachal Pradesh

5797. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Punjab Civil Service (Judicial Branch) were provisionally required to serve in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh under Section 82(1) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that so far no final decision has been taken regarding their final allocation;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are still members of the Punjab Civil Service (Judicial Branch);

(d) whether their cases for promotion are being ignored and junior officers are being promoted over them in Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) whether they have represented this matter to the Central Government and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Provisionally they are considered members of the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Service.

(d) No promotions of Judicial Officers have been made since the reorganisation of Punjab and the question of ignoring the cases of Officers does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Pilot Ladder) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1650 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1755/67].

REPORT ON CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH, HYDERABAD FOR 1966-67

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy of the Report on the activities of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-651/68].

NOTIFICATION UNDER POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 630, dated the 29th March, 1968, issued under rule 9 of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-652/68].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CITIZENSHIP ACT AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र-सभा-पटल पर रखता हूं :

(1) नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 18 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत नागरिक (भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावासों में पंजीकरण) संशोधन नियम, 1968 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 16 मार्च, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 483 (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) में तथा जी० एस० आर० 484 (हिन्दी संस्करण) में प्रकाशित हुए थे [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-653/68].

(2) अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उपधारा 2 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) जी० एस० आर० 246 जो दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिस के द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा (पदावली की संख्या का निर्धारण) विनियम, 1955 में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए।

(दो) जी० एस० आर० 247 जो दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 1954 की अनुसूची तीन में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए। [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-275/68].

(तीन) भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 1968 जो दिनांक 16 मार्च, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 482 में प्रकाशित हुए थे। [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 654/68].

(3) ऊपर की मद (2) के (एक) तथा (2) में दी गई अधिसूचनाओं को सभा-पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-275/68].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INDIAN MUSEUM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, on behalf of Prof. Sher Singh I beg to lay on the Table Supplement to the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1966-67 containing the Statement of Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-655/68].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1968 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th February, 1968."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 13th February, 1968:—

(1) The Appropriation Bill, 1968.

(2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968.

(3) The West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968.

(4) The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968.

(5) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1968.

(6) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1968.

(7) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1968.

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fifty-third Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, Government Business in this House for the week commencing 1st April, 1968, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion and voting of Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

(2) Discussion and voting of the Demand for Grants relating to the Ministries of—

Commerce

Education

External Affairs

Irrigation and power

Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

I may also inform the House that the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation has requested postponement of consideration of the Demands of his Ministry to a future date so that he could convey to the House the decisions of the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held in the third week of April. Accordingly the Demands of the Labour Ministry are now proposed to be taken up after the voting of the Demands of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the first thing is when the business for the following week is announced, I would only request you that there are certain very important matters for which you are unable to admit the call attention notices. Rightly so, Sir, you cannot do it. In such matters, in the past also, you asked the Minister concerned to make a statement. We did not want even to put questions, on account of that.

MR. SPEAKER: You want all these questions to be raised now—all those call attention notices.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No, Sir. I am only discussing one thing. Next month all the insurance employees are going to stage a strike....

MR. SPEAKER: On the Finance Ministry's Demands you could discuss that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my fear is that the Finance Ministry's demands for grants may not be discussed at all. They may be guillotined completely. I would only request you—Sir, 40,000 employees of the Life Insurance Corporation are going to strike work. Some statement should be made next week by the Finance Minister.

Second thing is, a grave injustice has been done . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose.*—

MR. SPEAKER: It has begun now. I would request all the hon. Members to resume their seats. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Banerjee only reminded that the insurance workers are going to strike. Some others are threatening to go on a strike. In this way we cannot raise all those things. If we are to go on considering all those things, then the discussion on Budget Demands will go. I am not interested, I can allow all the questions. But the Demands are ultimately going to be guillotined and the House will be the loser. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, a grave injustice has been done to my Group in the matter of the Select Committee for the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have requested him, but no member of our group is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly resume your seat?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At least one member should be included from our Group.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not know that at all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After all ours is a major group in the Parliament. No Scheduled Caste Member from my Group has been taken in that Select Committee. It is a grave injustice and I protest for that.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not expect the Minister to reply.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Berwa is standing for a long time. Now, really, we have begun the Zero-Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: *rose.*—

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. You cannot go on like this. You would appreciate that had you written to me, I could have taken effective action on that. It is no good to say that your Group is left out. Simply to raise anything in the House at any time is no good. I am not sure whether your Member would be added at all now. A small letter to me would have done the job. Now, having allowed you—you have started it—how could I disallow others to raise other things? In this way we are going to lose one hour on the Discussion of Demands for Grants.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : आधा मिनट दे दीजिए सुझाव देने के लिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, a grave injustice has been done to my Group.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I would like to know to which Group does the hon. Member belong. I thought he was an independent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am the Chief Whip of a Group. I may be independent of Congress but I am always on the left side as left is the safer side.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Will you all kindly resume your seats now?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): I have to make a submission with regard to next week's programme.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose*.—

SHRI NAMBIAR: My submission is this: as promised by you yesterday, he will have to announce some time .... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all to sit down? This is not proper. I am really sorry Mr. Banerjee every time raises some subject or other. Now I am helpless. Not one point was relevant—the points raised were relevant and they are good points, but not at this particular hour. If you do even good things at the wrong time, it will lose all the charm. Therefore, now you have started it, Mr. Kundu is getting up, Mr. Molahu Prasad is there, Mr. Pandey is getting up and Mr. Berwa is also there standing. You started the whole trouble.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह श्रम-मंत्रालय के बारे में जो डिबेट नहीं चलने के लिए कह रहे हैं उस का मुझे विरोध है। श्रम मंत्रालय पर डिबेट होना जरूरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, अब बैठिए। Will you kindly sit down, now that you have said that.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बुलेटिन नम्बर 2 हमें सर्कुलेट की गई है उस में जो कार्यक्रम बताया है उस को माननीय मंत्री जी ने अगले हफ्ते का जो कार्यक्रम अभी बताया है उस में बदल दिया है। उ में कामर्स के बाद फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर को रख दिया है। हम लोगों को फिर बुलेटिन सर्कुलेट करने का क्या मतलब है? हम लोग उस के मुताबिक अपना प्रोग्राम बना लेते हैं, उस के बाद यहां आ कर यह उसे बदल देते हैं। हमारा कहना यह है कि कामर्स के बाद फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री क्यों लेना चाहते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: No please, not here, the agenda cannot be discussed.

संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : आप को सुनने में फर्क पड़ गया है। मैं ने बताया कि कामर्स, एजूकेशन, एक्सटरनल अफेयर्स, और इरीगेशन ऐंड पावर के बाद फूड, एग्रीकल्चर ऐंड कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट को लिया जायगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR: You said yesterday that on the assault made on a Harijan boy in Andhra there would be a discussion. I want, Sir, that has to be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me tell you: not only that incident of an assault on a Harijan boy is there but there was another incident which was equally serious—that is about ladies being paraded naked. Therefore, I told you, let the Home Minister kindly get all the information and we shall discuss. Will you not give him at least a few days' time so that he can collect and give us the information. We cannot have a discussion on one day for the incident about the boy and another day for the other incident about women.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी प्रार्थना यह है—आपको याद होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजनों के मामले पर मैं ने जो बहस उठाई थी, वह कोरम के कारण खत्म हो गई थी। अगर उसी को अगले सप्ताह रख लें तो ठीक रहेगा। कल उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्द शहर में भी यह घटना हुई है....

MR. SPEAKER: I would say that the discussion need not be kept confined to just one incident. When the question is taken up, Shri Madhu Limaye can highlight one thing, and some other Member may highlight something else and so on. So, we can take up for discussion all these atrocities together.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूस के यूरि गगारिन दुर्घटना में गुजर गये हैं, मेरा सुझाव है कि उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि व्यक्त की जाए।

12.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 RE. AIR's "TODAY IN PARLIAMENT"

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool): I rise to seek the leave of the House under rule 225 for moving a motion of breach of privilege against the Director-General of All India Radio. On the 4th of this month, in a broadcast under the title 'Today in Parliament', the commentator said as follows:

> "For the rest of the day the Lok Sabha continued general discussion on the Railway Budget. The discussion now seems to have reached the stage when Members have little to say.".

As you are aware, the suggestion of the Business Advisory Committee allotting 12 hours for the railway budget had been accepted by this House. By the end of the sitting on the 1st March, only 4 hours and 2 minutes had been exhausted, and about 8 hours still remained. The emphasis on the words 'have little to say' is really an insinuation against the Members of the House. That means that the Members had been discussing points not worth mentioning.

This was what the commentator actually broadcast:

> "For the rest of the day the Lok Sabha continued general discussion on the Railway Budget. The discussion now seems to have reached the stage when Members have little to say. Mr. George Fernandes of the SSP, however, was able to make a point or two which needs to be mentioned.".

On that particular day, about 11 Members including myself participated in the debate and all of us had made some points, some of national interest and some of local interest. Therefore, to say that only Shri George Fernandes was able to make any point worth mentioning is really a serious reflection on the capacity and performance of the Members of this House. I take very strong objection to it. I could have understood a private organisation or a newspaper announcing like that, but it is a Government organisation which has done it. Being a Government organisation it should have been more cautious and impartial. That a Government organistaion should announce like that is really a very serious thing.

I would appeal to the Members not to treat this as a party matter but to grant me leave to move this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing like a motion here. It is only under rule 377 that he has made a statement.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): The names of all the Members cou'd have been mentioned.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): 'Today in Parliament' programme is a commentary. Could it be possible for the commentator within the course of ten minutes to mention all the names?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of mentioning. He need not mention. The objection is to the statement that except one Member, the others made no points worth mentioning. If he had not mentioned any names, then hon. Members would be very happy; the objection is to that portion where it has been said that ten Members made speeches with points not worth mentioning. It is not that every name should be mentioned. I think that would be impossble also. But to say that only one Member made a point and that the speeches of others were useless is something which offends the whole House.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The commentator did not say like that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): There is no point in spending much time over this. Should this be prolonged?

SHRI HEM BARUA: Where is the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any motion. The hon. Member has made a statement, and now the hon. Minister would make a statement on it. There is nothing more to be done about it.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): I wish to assure the House that there was no intention to cast any reflection on the House and if any such impression is conveyed I wish to convey my sincere regrets of the Director-General, All-India Radio.

The script, portion of which has been objected to, was written by an eminent journalist covering the proceedings of Parliament dated the 4th March. The porton objected to is as under:—

> 'For the rest of the day the Lok Sabha continued general discussion on the Railway Budget. The discusion now seems to have reached the stage when Members have little to say. Mr. George Fernandes of the SSP, however, was able to make a point or two which needs to be mentioned.'

'Today in Parliament' is not an objective presentation. It is a commentary. Judged from the context in which the observation is objected to, it is submitted that no privilege is involved. What the commentator wanted to say was that the discussion having been held for quite some time a stage seemed to have been reached when Members had little new to say. The omission of the word 'new' was unfortunate and is regretted. As stated above, there was no intention to cast reflection on the Members. The House is requested to take into consideration the fact that the commentator has to hear the proceedings for the whole day and has to condense the entire proceedings in a commentary of 10 minutes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Of both the Houses.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Taking into consideration the pressure at which he has to work the House is requested to accept the regrets.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There is nothing to regret.

SHRI GADILINGANA GWOD *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not continue this. We have a debate on a much more important matter like defence.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I like the commentary; it is very objective.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: In view of the regrets expressed by the hon. Minister, I am not pressing my motion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Was there any privilege motion? The Member says that he has moved a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion. He had raised the matter under rule 377. He is not pressing even that because he is satisfied with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is it not necessary for us in Parliament to make it clear that we do not mind in a commentary of parliamentary proceedings any expression of views in regard to our work? I personally never hear this radio commentary and I do not wish to hear it, nor do I think that I would miss much if I do not hear it. But the point is that if in a commentary there is no criticism then it is not a commentary. So, why should we object to criticism?

MR. SPEAKER: The newspapers also make criticisms. We cannot help it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I hear the commentary and I like it.

12.17 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1968-69—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

I have received a number of calling-attention-notices on defence matters such as the supply of Patton tanks to Pakistan and things like that. Now, here is an opportunity to raise those issues. If I have to admit the calling-attention-notices on the same subject which we are discussing now, it would be difficult. Therefore, I have disallowed some of the calling-attention-notices pertaining to matters of defence.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : ठीक है, मंत्री महोदय सभी प्रश्नों का जवाब दें, कोई एतराज नहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members can refer to these matters during the course of the discussion. Particularly when the Demands are under discussion, this is the most appropriate time when hon. Members can discuss the important points. Now, Shri G. S. Dhillon may continue his speech.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): May I seek one clarification from you? You will allow Members to participate in the discussion on the Demands relating to the Defence Ministry. But then there are Members who are not going to participate in the debate but who have tabled calling-attention-notices. . .

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): They may be passed on to the Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Will those Members also be allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow all the five hundred odd Members to participate. Whoever participates must raise these points. How can I allow all the five hundred odd Members? That is not within my power.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let us frame a questionnaire and send it to the Minister.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): Let him get it typed. We shall all sign it.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I mentioned yesterday that we had learnt certain lessons after

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. Out of those lesson one lesson was clear....

AN HON. MEMBER: There is so much noise in the House. We are not able to hear the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If hon. Members want to have some time, let them have it, and after that the House may begin its work. If they want, we shall all wait for some time, and they can decide whether to sit down here or to go out ....

I am appealing to every Member, including Ministers. Everyone has to be silent.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Yesterday, I said that we had certain lessons, one of them being that our defence strategy on land should have been revised—and was revised. Besides a strong Air Force, the strategy on land was revised, because when our forces were face to face with the Pakistan forces across the Ichhogil Canal, we learnt a number of facts which would not come to our knowledge earlier because of some complacent attitude. But within the few years after the conflict, I must say that our Defence Ministry has gone much ahead in constructing defences much better than we found on the other side of the border, not only in the matter of defences on the Lahore front, but also in regard to the construction of bunkers and other new devices wich I do not think it proper mention here in the interest of the defence of our country.

I mentioned yesterday that a strip had been left on the Pakistan border and that the defences which were there from our side lacked bridges. I mentioned yesterday that the biggest peace-lovers turned out to be smugglers who opposed these defence systems. But one thing can be said about the people who had to part with their lands, that they were not only patriotic but continued to contribute a lot in handing over spies who were found crossing certain obstructions which did not exist before this new defence system was built.

I request the Defence Minister to see that compensation to the land owners and farmers whose lands were taken or acquired by the new defence system be paid immediately, not only because they are facing economic hardship but also because we must see that the population does not shift from those areas and some confidence is infused among those people. Also, the question of compensation to these people whose lands were occupied not by the forces of Pakistan but by our own Army is pending a final settlement. Whenever these people approach the authorities, they are told that it is not the rehabilitation department which is dealing with it but it is only a matter undecided so far as to which Ministry is responsible for these payment. Finally, if no one is responsible, I think the Defence Ministry should be responsible for the payment to these people whose lands have been occupied during the war by our own Army and even now were used for firing and other field practices.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Very good.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: The old man is disturbing a lot. It is a sort of habit with him. We are also friends in the University; he used to do the same thing there.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I was only saying that he made a fine point.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: In the Report presented to us, it has been mentioned that some dangers to the security of the country arise not from other factors only but also from the nuclear development which is growing at a faster pace than anticipated. Also it is a matter of big surprise for us that many facts have been mentioned and admitted in the Report about the expansion of the Pakistan

Army. Since 1965, according to one official report, the Pakistan Army has more than doubled. Two full armoured divisions have been added to it. 30,000 regular men, well-trained in land operations have been added, and a large number can be called in time from the reserve list. Besides this, they have doubled their air force; a number of squadrons have been added. As was discussed in the House the other day, they have equipped their air force with the most modern types of fighters and bombers. But still we have not been able to replace those obsolete Vampires, Toofanis and all those unneeded aircraft. Their Navy has expanded. Besides 8 vessels, regular destroyers and cruisers, they have acquired 5 submarines. In our own budget, whatever increase in expenditure we have seen is not because some armed forces were expanded but because a lot of that has been spent towards pension, pay and allowances, replacements, maintenance and other factors.

The pressure on our border with Tibet is growing every day. 16 divisions are posted on that border. It is a matter of great concern that while the pressures are growing, while both our neighbours, China and Pakistan, have expanded their arms, we are going at a very slow pace in re-equipping our air force, our land force and navy with up-to-date arms; we have not been able to replace our small arms even. So I would request the Defence Minister to throw some light on it, because I could not get any new information from the official report.

I had a chance to go to the Andaman islands, more than 250 islands, most of them uninhabited and unprotected. When we hear so much of fuss about a small deserted island between Ceylon and India, it was only a couple of days ago that a news item appeared in the press that Burma had claimed a small island in the Andamans. When we remember that the last island on the strip of this group of islands known as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is only 60 miles away from Indonesia, Penang and so on, these new factors must be taken into consideration in our defence system. Besides the smallest force in the island of Andamans and some other islands, besides the small naval base, we do not have much force. We talk of replacing the British supremacy in the Indian Ocean. The other day, there was some discussion in this House about that. We must develop a system by which there should be a sort of independent force which cou'd work and go into action without waiting for other troops being transported from this end to that end or *vice versa*, from the northern border to the eastern border. There are a few islands that need our protection.

I fully subscribe to the views expressed here that we should have an independent approach in this matter of signing a non-proliferation agreement. But our research and developments should be such and it must be closely linked to our defence needs. In course of time, if ever we decided that we could not do without nuclear weapons, we must be in a position to switch over to nuclear weapons in a short time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Defence Budget seems to go on swelling from year to year. From Rs. 281 crores in 1960-61 it had now gone up to Rs. 1015 crores. We do not know how these expenses are going on.

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Responsible people in this country feel that the defence expenditure could be cut to a sizable extent. Even in the National Development Council where the Chief Ministers meet to discuss the plan, the Chief Minister of Madras, Anna, suggested that the defence budget should be cut down by at least Rs. 100 crores. While reite-

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

rating that point, I want to stress that there should be rationalisation and co-ordination in the spending of the three arms—Army, Navy and Air Force.

Somehow, the Defence Ministry is neglecting the Navy, forgetting that we have about 3,000 miles of coast line. I am told that the Vedas prohibited see voyages by the higher caste people on pain of ex-communication. I do not know if the Defence Ministry still holds such an outmoded view; otherwise they cannot explain why they have a few ships and call it a Navy. We are spending so much on the Army. Why should we neglect the Navy? Perhaps they think that the attack cannot come from the sea. Till 1962, we thought like that; we did not expect an attack from the North because of Hindi Chini bhai-bhai. We should not be complacent about the coastline. We must guard our coastlines also against danger. We see that the Army gets Rs. 563 crores compared to Rs. 38 crores allotted for the Navy. The non-effective expenditure for Army is Rs. 27 crores compared to Rs. 64 lakhs for the Navy. They should wake up at least now when an hon. Member Shri Dhillon pointed out some of the islands in and amans are uninhabited. We already know the developments about Kachathivu, a strategic island. Ceylon claims it. I do not think that Ceylon might invade this country. I am saying this from the point of view of defence. We have to have two headquarters for the Navy—the Western and the Eastern commands. If a ship were to go from Vizag to Bombay or Cochin, today it has to go round Ceylon, a foreign country. If the Sethu Samudhram project is completed our ships will have uninterrupted passage; they need not go through a foreign country. In addition to its commercial advantages, its defence potential is important. I request the Defence Minister to take this up with the Prime Minister and the National Development Council so that the Sethu Samudhram project is completed; after all it will cost about Rs. 20 or 25 crores. There is another problem. News is often appearing that the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences which is at present located at Madras would be shifted to Chandigarh, capital of Punjab.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): It is Union Territory.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I am sure you have got some preference for Chandigarh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: My mind is not so narrow as yours.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: An expert committee went into the various aspects of the question and considered various locations in the country and finally selected Madras for its location. When the building was going up, there was a demand to shift it from Madras. Three times the request was made but they were rejected by the Defence Ministry. When Mr. Chavan was the Defence Minister, a third time it was rejected. This House and the public were told that the subject was closed. We hear now again news about the shifting of the Institute from Madras to Chandigarh. The Minister may say that the expert committee suggested it. But what was the reason behind the setting up of that expert committee when the subject was closed by the former Defence Minister? This expert committee is being set up to shift that institute from Madras.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is the normal pattern. Whenever they want to do something new, or upset the present arrangement, they appoint an experts committee and then achieve their object.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If they give so much weight to the recommendations of expert committees, why is it that the recommendations of so many expert committees are rejected and only in the case of this expert committee it is accepted? I do not know what is the view of the Minister. The public are suspecting his *bona fides*. They feel that this committee has been appointed to get some verdict in favour of Chandigarh and against Madras. Still, the Government say that the Development Council of the Ministry has not taken a final decision. I have not much faith in their *bona fides*, so far as this question is concerned. So, I want a categorical assurance from the Minister that the Institute of Defence Physiology and Allied Sciences will not be shifted from Madras to somewhere else, be it Delhi or Chandigarh. If the Minister wants an institute to be located at Chandigarh, there are a number of institutes which he can set up. Let him have one or two in Chandigarh or Delhi; I do not object to that.

Then, the Report says on page 18:

> "Considerable progress has been achieved in the evolution of Defence terminology in Hindi and about twenty thousand terms pertaining to Defence Services have been evolved so far in Hindi and approved by the 'Expert Advisory Committee on Defence' in the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. It has been decided to publish a glossary of such terms."

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: This is the only country in the whole world where so many words are minted.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We were thinking that only the Home Ministry is interested in propagating Hindi. I do not know whether Shri Swaran Singh is going to compete with Shri Chavan in propagating Hindi. If that is so, I think it is a dangerous signal, because the morale of the army so far has been the best. We should not allow the language controversy to percolate to the army. But the way in which they are going on, it looks that they want to eradicate English completely and replace it by Hindi.

Take the case of NCC. The Madras Legislative Assembly passed a resolution and as a follow-up the State Government of Tamilnad requested the Defence Ministry that the NCC in Tamilnad should be given instructions either in the mother tongue or in English. I am told that the Ministry of Defence have rejected that request of the Government of Tamilnad. I want to know the reason for that. NCC is part of the educational curriculum. It is under the control of the college which is under the university which is ultimately controlled by the State Government because education is a State subject. The army only gives some arms and supervise the work. Of course, some financial help is given. Why could you not concede the request of the Madras Government to have the instructions either in Tamil or in English? What is the reason behind it? By your attitude you should not go to the extent of driving a particular government to take a decision to abandon NCC altogether. The State Government of Madras would not like to take such an extreme step but, at the same time, the Defence Ministry by their attitude should not push the State Government to take that extreme step.

Then the Report, as usual, says that the relationship between the employees and management in the public sector undertakings under the Defence Ministry and the ordnance factories continue to be cordial. During the last year's budget when I spoke on defence I pointed out that the relationship is not at all cordial. At that time, the management or employers of HAL, Bangalore had suspended 6 office-bearers and charge-sheeted about 60 or 70 workers. That

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was the position last year. Now what is the situation? Has it improved? No, not at all. The situation has worsened. Only today I have received a letter from Bangalore that they are now having a tool-down strike. What is the reason? The management have suspended all the office-bearers of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited and Bharat Earth Movers Limited. In every public sector undertaking is this the way you are going to deal with the labour situation? They seem to be worse than private capitalists, private employers. Instead of setting an example in dealing with labour problems, this Government believes in a policy of frightening the employees. Are you going to achieve your objective by that? No. you should not victimise the workers. It is common knowledge that when a labour leader is arrested or a labour leader is in danger, the situation will go out of control. So, your action will only worsen the situation. All the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, General Secretaries, all the office-bearers of the three organisations of HAL, BEL and BEML are suspended, the reason being that on 16th of this month they had a token one day strike.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is a flagrant violation of all labour laws.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Because of their suspension, for the last 3 or 4 days all the workers are on tool-down strike. So, what have you achieved by your action? You have not been able to brow-beat the employees. Instead of trying to victimise the employees, you should have called a round-table conference of the representatives of the employers and employees to deal with the situation and arrive at an amicable settlement. I do not know how Shri L. N. Mishra, who is in charge of Defence Production, will deal with the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I am fully aware of the position.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Still, he is keeping quiet. If those who are at the helm of affairs behave in this indifferent way, I do not know what we are heading to.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: A person who does not know anything about labour laws, how will he reply to such a point?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I know much more than he knows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister can reply after the debate is over.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I do not know why the Ministry is allowing the management to behave like this, like dictators. The management have suspended all the office-bearers. Take it from me, not even a single office-bearer has been left out. All are under suspension. Are you going to control the situation in this way? This will only worsen the situation. I would request the hon. Minister to go to Bangalore immediately and try to settle the dispute amicably before it is too late.

The spokesmen of Government talk quite frequently of economy in expenditure. I find from the Report that they have cut down the expenditure by a few lakhs. How did they do it? They have cut down the rice quota given to the soldiers. Is this the way of economising expenditure? Instead of reducing wasteful expenditure, they have economised by cutting the rice ration given to the soldiers. At the same time, if you look at the Audit Report, you notice that so many lakhs of rupees have been waisted. Economy should have been practised there and not by cutting the rice ration of soldiers.

I will give only one or two examples. It has been mentioned in the Audit Report that by not taking a decision for derequisitioning surplus land they have incurred

a loss of Rs. 1.92 lakhs. In the same way, by not accepting a particular contract they have lost Rs. 9.79 lakhs in two years. A common item was being manufactured in two different factories. In noe factory it was costlier. Yet, the Ministry went on encouraging the costlier plant to go on producing the item, because of which they lost nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. They are not stopping all this wasteful expenditure but, at the same time, they are economising expenditure by cutting down rice rations of the poor soldiers. Tney must economise expenditure where they can. Take, for example, military farms. We are told that in a certain military farm the production of milk costs Rs. 1.85 per litre whereas milk is available outside at 97 paise per litre. Then, why do you continue such military farms? Then, by not revising the sale price of milk they have lost about Rs. 30 lakhs. Not taking a decision in time cost them Rs. 30 lakhs. So, you should economise in these items and not by cutting down rice ration.

Finally, I would again refer to the situation now obtaining in Bangalore, where a tool-down strike is going on. About 35,000 employees are on strike. The situation will go out of control if the strike continues for two or three days. So, I would request the Minister to reply to this point immediately and take steps to settle the strike and withdraw the suspension order on the workers so that the situation will come back to normalcy. Otherwise, it will be too late.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me first pay a glowing tribute to our able and valiant jawans, who have been rendering valuable service on our borders for the last few years. They have shown us their mettle whenever we were in difficulties. I have had occasions of visiting the various fronts with the cooperation of the Defence Ministry. I say that you will not find a better personnel in the whole world as an Indian jawan. I request the House that we should do all in our power to assist them, not only in battle-field with better weapons, with better rifles and with better ammunition, but also in their home-front to look after their families when they are absent from their homes. I would also request the Defence Ministry that in case of their death, their widows and their children should be better cared for and maintenance provision should be made for them immediately. I have heard some cases where such delays in payment of sums have put them into great harassment. I also commend that the families of the soldiers should be given land in compensation. It has been our tradition for generations that all our soldiers were given land so that they can live upon the land and look to their future generation with safety and confidence.

I would request the Government to establish or to rehabilitate our armed forces personnel when they retire, on the borders, either on the western section or the eastern section or on the Chinese borders. This is a very important question. We have been lately seeing that it is easy for Pakistani raiders to enter into Rajasthan or Assam borders and get away with not only cattle but our women and other folk. This should be prevented. This is going on for the last 18 years and we do not want any humiliation, for our women to be kidnapped by intruders. Our villagers should be ably armed; they should be properly trained and not a single Pakistani or Chinese intruder can dare to enter and get away with it without being killed. I, therefore, very earnestly request the Minister, also to get in touch with the Home Ministry, to see that arms licences are given very freely and to proper persons in border areas.

We have lately seen that some of our Emergency Commissioned officers have been relieved. I cannot say that they should not be relieved. In an emergency, we always require our

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youth to prepare for our defences. If we do not need them, we should at least help them in securing jobs either in the public sector or in the private sector. They are well-trained personnel and they should be absorbed; their ability talents should be put to good use.

I want to say something about the N.C.C. also. There are two opinions. Very recently, some people have been saying that N.C.C. is not useful to our country. Some say that the response from the youth is not enough. I personally believe that we should introduce a compulsory system of training our young persons in the schools and colleges. The trend that we see of indiscipline is largely due to lack of training or lack of proper occupation. We see in foreign lands that young children or young schoolboys, are trained in the art of air rifle shooting. Here, forget the air rifle shooting or any art of shooting we are not oriented that way. I quite believe that we are a peace-loving country and a peace-loving people. But circumstances have forced us, after the aggression of China and Pakistan, that we should not be in a helpless position. Like Arjuna, when he had *vishad*, Lord Krishna told him, "Whether you like or dislike, you have to arm yourself and fight'; we are in the same position today. Whether we like or dislike, we have not only to arm ourselves but to defend our borders. Our only existence is a strong defence. On that, I warn the Government to be aware of the need, not only of the defence forces but also of the civilians who should be trained. Only at the time of Chinese aggression, we were awakened and again we went into sleep. The country which is not prepared for welfare or for surprises, I am sure, will meet with a very bad fate. I may tell my hon. colleagues here that Delhi is not far away from Lhasa. It is easier to fly a bomber from Tibet to Delhi than from Madras to Delhi. We are within the range of 400 miles and 400 miles, in this air-space age, is merely a question of a few minutes. So, defences in the capital, defences in the big cities should be geared up.

I have noticed that, very recently, some black out exercises were carried out in Bombay. But the response was extremely poor. Therefore, I request the Defence Ministry and also the Home Ministry to look into this matter very seriously. We must accept the motto of Lord Baden Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts, "Be Prepared". We should not be caught napping. We should be always prepared. In the modern world, one who strikes first wins the battle, the war, practically. That has recently been shown by Israel in their conflict with the Arabs.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Then, he becomes the aggressor.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: No matter what you call. But the aggressor has an advantage. We have seen in the case of China when they aggressed on our borders. We have not yet tried to take back the land. That position will never help us. We have been pressing for taking back the land which has been in occupation of China or Pakistan. If we are not prepared, we shall be met with a sad fate. I do not nod with what Israel has done or what other nations are doing. But I request my colleagues to take note of the fact that the aggressor has always the advantage and, if you are caught napping, we shall see our cities burning and weeping, nothing else.

SHRI NAMBIAR: God forbid!

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Of course, we always pray for peace. But peace is only deserved by those who are fit and who keep themselves alert. I, therefore, see the necessity of opening more military training schools. At present, we have some schools for upper classes. An expenditure of Rs. 250 per month

cannot be met by many of our poor sections. We are giving scholarships. But these schools should be more in number, not only for the army section but also for the naval section and the air section. It is not necessary that we should employ all those who come out of the schools. But this training is very necessary at the school level and also at the college level. We should not give up the idea of N.C.C. or the training of our youth. On the contrary, we should make it more compulsory and we should attempt to train our youth in the art of warfare.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Narendra Singh Mahida to continue his speech.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I commend to the Government that they should absorb more retired and useful officers of the Defence Services in the public and private sectors? We have seen the working of some our retired army officers who were appointed to high positions; for example, in the Gujarat Oil Refinery where the work was completed about seven to nine months earlier, and there was the discipline in the organisation and efficiency in the working of the refinery, of a retired Major General.

In the diplomatic field also, we have seen that they have given a very good account of themselves. So, instead of retiring and making them idle, my suggestion is that they should be made useful to the country because their training is such which fits them into many of our business occupations in the public and private sectors.

Then, a word about the research organisation in the Defence Ministry. I have had the privilege of visiting a few research organisations with the Estimates Committee and I must confess that they have done a very thorough job. They should be fully encouraged and their services should be appreciated because, after all, they are the persons who replace foreign, imported goods and make use of our own talents. Their organisation commands our appreciation, and all encouragement should be given to them.

I have a suggestion about sending our military personnel to our various Embassies. It is normally a custom with all countries to place military attaches with their Embassies. I would request our Government to send more of our military personnel to our various Embassies to enable them to gain technical knowhow.

Our air strength has to be increased in view of the assistance which Pakistan is receiving from the USA and other countries. Our strength of fighters and bombers has to be matched not only with Pakistan's, but it should also be increased with a view to defending our country from China as well. This is a very important factor. We should manufacture fighter planes and bombers in our own land, and we should not be satisfied with our present arrangements of making Avro engines and other engines. We must have in reserve a pilots' organisation for civil defence; those pilots who may be under Air India or IAC or in other places should be kept in reserve for being used in emergencies, I have been a very old pilot, at 1930s, and I can very well say that the

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knowledge of even the old pilots can also be put to use.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): It is a personal offer.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Then, the anti-aircraft section should be improved upon and more civilians should be given training because, the anti-aircraft guns are the only defence against air power. In consultation with the Home Ministry, the Government should arrange for the training of civilians in air defence, in the operation of anti-aircraft guns.

Our military intelligence system is quite sound. It has to be geared up; it has to be put on par with modern nations, because, after all, we in Delhi cannot hear about the activities of the other side over the borders. The military intelligence has to be geared up to match with the resources and the knowledge of other powers.

Our naval strength has also to be increased, looking to our large coast. As the DMK member rightly pointed out, we have a coastline of 3,000 miles, and the active patrolling has to be increased. This will have the double effect of safeguarding our coast and at the same time checking up smuggling and the foreign elements getting into our country through a submarine and landing anywhere in our coast. Our submarine arm of the fleet is, I know, in the making and very early decisions are being taken and submarine is a necessity to our fleet. I am quite sure the Defence Ministry is attending to it and very soon we shall have a submarine arm of the fleet.

I welcome the formation of the Eastern and Western Commands of our fleet. It is a very wise decision. After all one fleet cannot run about everywhere, So, this decision to form an Eastern and a Western Command is also very laudable.

Now, more co-operation is needed with our friendly neighbouring nations. We hold exercises only either with the British or other fleets. There are minor fleets in Asia and we should also have exercises with them, guide them, receive assistance from them and stand by them. So, I am of the opinion that the Asian nations between the Suez and Japan should get together and form their own organization as far as the fleets are concerned and have more co-operation in the working of it.

I desire Members of Parliament also should visit our fronts and give full encouragement to our Jawans and I shall request the hon. Minister that soon after the session is over, delegations of M.Ps.—lady Members are also welcome to join—should go to the front and give all encouragement to the Jawans there.

Lastly, I will also request the hon. Minister to hold military tattoos for the education of civilians. These tattoos have been very informative and I am quite sure that these tattoos will prove very popular and useful.

Before I conclude, a word about our stand on atomic weapons. Many persons and many friends in this House and outside have suggested that India should go in for nuclear weapons. It is a good suggestion. Nuclear weapons are very powerful, but the cost part of it has to be borne in mind. It involves a tremendous cost. Could India sacrifice her development for making atomic weapons? If we are prepared to give away all our developments and go in for nuclear weapons, it is a different thing. We cannot have both. Then we cannot fulfil the civil needs—the expansion of education, hospitals, roads or railways. So, a poor nation like ours has to make a very difficult decision and unless we co-operate with the giants like Russia or the United States and if they give a guarantee that in case India is attack-

ed, they will come to our rescue, then, I do not think we should go in for atomic weapons. How much we could depend upon them is another matter. So, I commend that the nuclear knowledge that we possess at present should be used for peaceful needs.

With these remarks I commend the demands of the Ministry to the House and appeal that they be passed.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मुझे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात पर दिलाना है कि इन्होंने सदन से मांग की है कि हम लोग सुरक्षा के लिए उन को 1 हजार 15 करोड़ रुपया मंजूर करें। इस वर्ष इतनी बड़ी रकम यह है और अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले पाँच साल के आंकड़े भी आप देखिये । करीब करीब बजट का 26-27 प्रतिशत हिस्सा सुरक्षा पर खर्च हुआ है और हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब देश में जिस की फी व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आमदनी इस वक्त 1960 के आंकड़ों के आधार पर सिर्फ 313 रुपये है, करीब करीब साढ़े चार-पाँच प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय पैदावार का सुरक्षा के ऊपर खर्च किया जा रहा है । और यह अनुदान छः सात घंटे की बहस के बाद हम लोग मंजूर करने जा रहे हैं । तो क्या फिर दोबारा मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि इतनी बड़ी रकम जब पार्लियामेंट से आप माँगते हैं तो जनप्रतिनिधियों का इस खर्च पर नियंत्रण कैसे रहेगा केवल 6 घंटे की बहस के जरिए ? इसलिये मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचें कि क्या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के लिये पार्लियामेंट की एक छोटी सी स्थायी कमेटी न बनायी जाय जो कि इस खर्चे पर अच्छी तरह नियंत्रण रख सके और उस में जो रिश्वतखोरी फिजूलखर्ची आदि है उस के बारे में अपने सुझाव दे, वरना जिस ढंग से सुरक्षा के ऊपर हम विचार कर रहे हैं मुझे यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं लगता ।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं उन से यह करूंगा, हर साल इस सदन में यह माँग की जाती है कि सुरक्षा के बारे में हम को जो जानकारी सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की रपट से या दूसरे दस्तावेजों से मिलती है वह इतनी नाकाफी है कि उस के आधार पर कुछ बहस करना हम लोगों के लिये मुश्किल हो जाता है । इंग्लैंड जैसे देश में भी, अमेरिका की तो बात ही छोड़िए, इंग्लैंड जैसे देश में भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर यह जानकारी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को दी जाती है । इस साल की जो रपट मैं ने देखी उस के बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि जो जानकारी हमें मिलनी चाहिये थी वह जानकारी हम को नहीं मिल रही है । साथ साथ मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस साल पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने तीन रपटें इस के बारे में दी हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आदत डालेंगे कि हर साल ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी हो, या पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी हो, सुरक्षा के बारे में जो भी सुझाव यह दें और जिन सुझावों को आप ने स्वीकारा हो, उन पर अमल करने की दृष्टि से आप क्या कर रहे हैं इस के बारे में भी आप की जो सालाना रपट हो उस में आप एक अलग से जानकारी सदन को दें, क्या इस पर भी आप विचार करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और सरकार सुरक्षा नीति और विदेश नीति के जो मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं, मकसद हैं उन के बारे में नये सिरे से सोचे । 21 साल की इन की कमजोर नीति के कारण, संकल्प शक्ति के अभाव के कारण, इन की लापरवाही के कारण, हमारी दुर्गति हो गयी है । 21 साल पहले तो हमारा एक स्वामी था, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे साढ़े तीन स्वामी हो गए हैं । एक मालिक तो हैं ही प्रेसीडेंट जानसन, दूसरे प्राइम मिनिस्टर कोसिजिन, तीसरे प्राइम मिनिस्टर विल्सन और कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि एक आधे मालिक नासिर साहब भी बन गए हैं । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह दरख्वास्त

[श्री मधु लिमये]

करूंगा कि 21 साल के अनुभव की रोशनी में दोबारा सरकार पुनर्विचार करे कि हमारी विदेश नीति के और सुरक्षा नीति के उद्देश्य क्या होने हैं ? बिलकुल साफ बात है अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करना यह सबसे पहला मकसद होना चाहिये और इस के बारे में क्या सरकार की नीति रही है ? इधर दो चार साल से हम लोग मांग कर रहे हैं अपने नाविक बेड़े के बारे में। सरकार से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि उस के बारे में सरकार जागे। अब हिन्द महासागर के जो द्वीप हैं उन का मामला आने वाले दिनों में गंभीर रूप धारण करने वाला है। क्योंकि अंग्रेजों ने जो अभी सुरक्षा संबंधी नया फैसला किया है उसे कहा जाता है कि हिन्द महासागर के इलाके में एक रिक्तता उत्पन्न होगी और उस को कौन आकर भरेगा ? तो इसलिये सरकार का भी दायित्व होता है, हिन्दी महासागर के इलाके में और अरब सागर के इलाके में करीब 300 से ऊपर ऐसे द्वीप हैं जिनके ऊपर हमारा कब्जा है। लेकिन इन की रक्षा के लिए क्या इन्तजाम है ? जिस तरह आज जमीन पर विदेशियों का कब्जा है और हमारी सेना होते हुये वहां पर अतिक्रमण हो रहा है, अब धीरे धीरे सागरीय इलाके, सागरीय क्षेत्रों में भी हमारे पड़ोसियों के द्वारा अतिक्रमण चालू हुआ है। मैं बर्मा और लंका का कोई दुश्मन नहीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन के साथ अच्छे रिश्ते हों और मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि जब इंडोनेशिया के साथ हमारे रिश्ते खराब हो गए थे उस समय भी मैं ने यह कहा था कि भविष्य की दृष्टि से हम को अपना दिमाग हमेशा खुला रखना चाहिये कि इंडोनेशिया में जब परिवर्तन होगा तो हम को फिर मित्रतापूर्ण रिश्ते कायम करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिए। मैं गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ रिश्तों को खराब करने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि कमजोरी के कारण अपने मित्र भी दुश्मन हुआ करते हैं और यह बात लंका और बर्मा के बारे में हुई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्छातिबु का सवाल हम लोग उठा चुके हैं, कच्छातिबु के इतिहास से सारी बातें बिलकुल साफ़ हो गई हैं कि 1947 तक रामनाद के राजा का उस द्वीप पर कब्जा रहा। जब रामनाद राज्य भारत में विलीन हुआ तो उसकी रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी आपने ली, कच्छ राज्य विलीन हुआ तो उसकी रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भी आपने ली थी, लेकिन इन जिम्मेदारियों को आप निभा नहीं पाये। आपने जो लापरवाही इनके बारे में बरती, उस का नतीजा आज यह हुआ है कि मामला उलझ गया है।

अण्डेमान-निकोबार के बारे में भी यही हो रहा है। नेहरू साहब के जमाने में अण्डेमान द्वीप समूह में से एक द्वीप—कोको नाम का—आपने बर्मा को दिया—यह देना कानूनी था या नहीं, इस के बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन बेरुबाड़ी के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो राय दी है, उस से बिलकुल साफ़ हो गया है कि इस तरह अपनी भूमि का दान करना सरकार के लिए न केवल अशोभाजनक है बल्कि गैरकानूनी भी है। तो कोको का दान आपने किया—क्या नतीजा हुआ ? जब उन्होंने देखा कि भारत की अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में नीति दुर्बल है, कमजोर है तो इन्हों ने और आगे बढ़कर—बर्मा ने एक और द्वीप "नरकुण्डम" पर अपना कब्जा करने की कोशिश की है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अभी पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट की एक टीम वहां पर गई थी और जब वह वापस आयी तो क्या खबर लाये—

"Next morning they went to Narkondam and found a plate erected by the Burma Navy. Then, another stone plate was noticed bearing the same character. Dates differ. One was February, 1958 and the other March, 1968.".

आगे इस खबर में लिखा है—

"In 1961, a Geological Survey Party of the Government of India had gone to Narkondam for mineral investigation and had not found any such plate anywhere.".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका मतलब क्या होता है? इनकी लापरवाही के कारण अब यह प्रयास बर्मा की नेवी के द्वारा नाविक बड़े द्वारा किया जा रहा है कि हमारा स्तम्भ तो 1958 में भी लगा हुआ था और यह नया स्तम्भ 1968 में 10 साल के बाद लगा है। जबकि सरकार के पास जानकारी है कि 1958 में और इस बीच में कोई स्तम्भ या कोई पत्थर वहां नहीं लगा हुआ था। लेकिन इस सरकार की कमजोरी के कारण आज बर्मा की ऐसी हिम्मत हो रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले में सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में सरकार जागरुक रहे, और गश्त लगाना या अपनी चौकियां कायम करना जिस तरह जमीन की सीमाओं के बारे में जरूरी है, अब समय आ गया है कि नाविक क्षेत्र में भी, सागरीय क्षेत्र में भी आपको सचेत हो कर काम करना पड़ेगा। पूरे नाविक बेड़े के लिये आपने इस रिपोर्ट में कितने सफ़े दिये हैं? क्या जानकारी आप हमको देते हैं? आप हमको यह भी नहीं बताते हैं कि सागरीय क्षेत्र में हमारे जो द्वीप हैं उनकी रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे नाविक बेड़े की है। आप बातें करते हैं—बड़े हमलों की, बड़े हमलों की चर्चा आपने जरूर की है लेकिन जो प्राथमिक काम होना चाहिये था हमारी फौज का या हमारे नाविक बेड़े का—कि वह हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करे, उसके बारे में आपने बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

बारबार, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको कहा जाता है चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा काश्मीर और पूर्वोत्तर भारत में विद्रोही तत्व उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश की गई है, उपद्रवी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात लगातार चल रही है, आपके पास उनके बारे में सबूत पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन आपकी क्या नीति है? न कोई सक्रिय सीमा नीति है और न विद्रोहियों का मुकाबला करने के बारे में कोई नीति है। अगर चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारे देश में उपद्रव पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो क्या आपका यह कर्तव्य नहीं हो जाता है कि पाकिस्तान में और तिब्बत में जो ऐसे तत्व हैं, जो स्वायत्तता चाहते हैं, स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं, उनकी आप खुल कर मदद करें? लेकिन आपके तरीके बहुत विचित्र हैं। जब पाकिस्तान के साथ रिश्ता टूट जाता है तो पूर्वी बंगाल की आजादी की घोषणा आप करते हैं, आपको पख्तूनिस्तान और खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की याद आती है, लेकिन जब ताशकन्द करार करते हैं और फिर आपसे सवाल पूछते हैं तो टाल-मटोल की नीति सरकार अपनाती है। आज भी आप यह साफ नहीं कर रहे हैं कि आखिरकार पख्तूनिस्तान के बारे में, पूर्वी बंगाल की स्वायत्तता के बारे में आपकी स्थिर और स्थायी नीति क्या है? यहां कोसीगिन के दबाव में, बिलसन साहब के दबाव में आकर राष्ट्रीय हित की जिन बुनियादी नीतियों पर आपको चलना चाहिये, उन को भी आप छोड़ने के लिये तैयार होते हैं।

मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि जब विद्रोह के बारे में पाकिस्तान और चीन सक्रिय नीति को अपना रहे हैं तो अपने बचाव के लिये और अपने सिद्धान्तों के लिये—मैं दोनों का मेल चाहता हूं—आपको भी पख्तूनिस्तान, पूर्वी बंगाल, तिब्बत आदि के बारे में सक्रिय नीति को अपनाना पड़ेगा और आपके जो मित्र हैं उनकी आपको मदद करनी पड़ेगी, वरना इस देश की प्रादेशिक अक्षुणता पर प्रहार होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूं कि इसका कुछ सम्बन्ध विदेश नीति से भी होता है—ये मिले हुए सवाल हैं, पर देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से आणविक हथियारों पर रोक लगाने के जो सुझाव आ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में मैं मंत्री

[श्री मधु लिमये]

महोदय से साफ़ पूछना चाहता हूं—कम से कम मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को बतायें—कि यह जो 18 देशों का कमीशन बना हुआ है, उसमें अन्य देशों के साथ बातचीत कर के आप क्या रुख़ अपना रहे हैं। यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हम को कहा था कि इस वक्त इस संधि का जो मसविदा है, उसमें यदि ऐसा परिवर्तन हो जायगा, जिससे हम को सन्तोष होगा, तो ऐसी सन्धि पर हम हस्ताक्षर करने के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कौनसी संधि चाहते हैं—न्यूक्लियर नान-प्रौलिफरेशन ट्रीटी चाहते हैं या प्राहिबिशन आफ़ न्यूक्लिअर आर्म्ज एण्ड डेस्ट्रक्शन आफ दी एक्सिस्टिंग स्टाक-पाइल्ज—इन दो संधिओं में से कौन सी संधि चाहते हैं ? अगर आप नान-प्रौलिफरेशन की बात करेंगे तो उसका साफ़ मतलब यह है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जिस तरह पांच व्हीटो वाले ब्राह्मण राष्ट्र हो गये हैं, उसी तरह हथियारों के बारे में हमेशा के लिये चीन, फ्रांस, इंग्लैंड, रूस और अमरीका—ये आणविक हथियारों के बारे में ब्राह्मण राष्ट्र हो जायेंगे और हमेशा के लिये हम अछूत या शूद्र राष्ट्र बन जायेंगे। तो आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि आप ऐसी संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करें जिसमें समूचे आणविक हथियारों का नाश हो, उनकी पैदावार पर, रोक लगे। केवल शूद्र राष्ट्रों के लिये नहीं, बल्कि ये जो पांच ब्राह्मण राष्ट्र बन गये हैं, उनके लिये भी यह रोक हो। इसके बारे में आप सदन को अवगत कराइये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रुमानिया एक कम्यूनिस्ट देश है, लेकिन आज रुमानिया और रूस के बीच भी मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गया है। सब से बड़ा मतभेद आणविक हथियारों के फलाव के बारे में जो बात चल रही है, उसको लेकर है आज जब रुमानिया जैसा छोटा सा देश जिस ताकत के साथ इस सवाल को उठा सकता है, तो क्या यह पचास करोड़ वाला भारत नहीं उठा सकता ? इसीलिये मैंने साढ़े तीन मालिकों की बात की है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो कुछ नई बातें कह रहा हूं, मुझे थोड़ा समय और चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the hon. Member has already exhausted the time allotted to him. I endorse fully his preliminary remark that these are very important Demands but the time allotted is too short. It is very difficult to extend time. I shall give him a few more minutes and let him conclude.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं चाहता हूं कि रुमानिया आदि देशों से बात-चीत करके आणविक हथियारों के फैलाव पर रोक लगाने वाली संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिये रूस और अमरीका के द्वारा जो दबाव आ रहा है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये आप एक गैर-आणविक देशों का विश्व सम्मेलन बुलाइये और जो हमेशा से एक डर बना हुआ है कि ये हमको हमेशा के लिये अछूत बनायेंगे, उस डर से भारत की जनता को मुक्त कीजिये।

अब जो आपने रपट दी है उसमें कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके बारे में मैं खुलासा चाहता हूं। कमेटी के बिना यह सब कैसे सम्भव होगा, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाता, जैसे कि सेना में जो फालतू सामान होता है उसके डिस्पोजल, बिक्री की बात है। इनके आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जैसा कि पृष्ठ 22 पर दिया है :

'value of stores recommended for disposal—Rs. 83 crores'.

83 करोड़ रुपये का सामान है, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। इस तरह से ये लोग गैर सावधानी से खरीदते हैं और बाद में वह सामान फालतू हो जाता है, उसको बेचने की नौबत आती है। कुछ सामान बेचने की नौबत तो आयेगी लेकिन जब इतनी बड़ी रकम इसमें बरबाद हो रही है तो फिर सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये कि क्या इसमें कोई बचत का रास्ता नहीं

निकल सकता है। जिसमें बचत करनी चाहिये उसमें तो नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन इनकी बचत का मैं एक अजीब नमूना दे रहा हूं, पेज 23 पर है :

"In view of the increasing difficulty in obtaining meat requirements at reasonable rates, it has been decided to reduce the consumption of meat by issuing other substitutes to troops both in the peace and field areas and to officers in field areas for one week in the month, as an experimental measure for a trial period of 3 years. This decision is expected to result in a saving of more than Rs. 28 lakhs per annum."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जवानों के खाने में मांस घटाकर यह बचत की बात करते हैं। तीन साल के लिये प्रयोग के तौर पर इन्होंने यह किया है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि तत्काल आप इस तरह की वाहियात बचत को बन्द कीजिये। इससे कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है।

इसी तरह से जहां तक बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का सवाल है, उसके ऊपर भी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। यद्यपि यह फोर्स इस मिनिस्ट्री के तहत तो नहीं आती लेकिन यह फोर्स है, और फोर्स नाम पर केन्द्रीय सरकार नये नये पुलिस दल बना रही है। जब यह फोर्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के तहत है तो क्या वजह है कि शराब के सम्बन्ध में सेना के लिये जो नियम हैं वह बार्डर फोर्स के लिये नहीं है ? उन्होंने पत्र द्वारा और जबानी भी मुझ से कहा है। इसलिये आप इसके बारे में जरूर कुछ कीजिये, चव्हाण साहब से बात करके इनको सेना के स्तर पर लाइये और इनको और सैनिकों को घास खाने वाला जानवर न बनाइये। सामिष और निरामिष वाली जो बात है उसको कम से कम सेना में जवानों के लिये खत्म कर दीजिये। ये 28 लाख रुपये अगर नहीं बचेंगे तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है लेकिन डिस्पोजल के बारे में अवश्य सावधानी बरतिये।

पेज 42 पर जीप्स, ट्रक्स के विषय में और वैसे तो समूचे अपने उत्पादन और संशोधन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे यह सिविल उद्योग हो या फौजी उद्योग हो, संशोधन का जहां तक सवाल है, हमारे देश में बड़ा ढोंग चल रहा है। चागला साहब से मैंने एक मर्तबा पूछा था कि इन संशोधन कार्यालयों के कारण या लेबोरेट्रीज के कारण कितनी बचत हुई तो उन्होंने कहा था, 30 करोड़ रुपये। फिर हमने कहा कि तफसील दो, लेकिन तफसील नहीं दी गई।

निसान ट्रक्स और निसान पैट्रोल के बारे में कहते हैं :

Nissan Trucks—"The indigenous content is now 45.2 per cent."

Nissan Patrol—"The indigenous content achieved is 33.32 per cent"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, परसेन्टेज का क्या मतलब है, यह पहले बतलाना चाहिये। जो कुल वैल्यू के यह प्रतिशत है, उस वैल्यू में से महत्वपूर्ण पुरजे आज भी विलायत से मंगाते हैं और जो कम महत्व के पुरजे हैं उनकी पैदावार यहां होती है। लेकिन हम लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाने के लिये प्रतिशत में और फीसदी में बात करके गुमराह करते हैं। यह कोई फौजी सीक्रेट नहीं है, सब लोग जानते हैं इसलिये इसके बारे में सदन को इतला देनी चाहिये।

अब इमरजेन्सी कांस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में आप पृष्ठ 24 पर देखें। इसमें इन्होंने कहा है :

'During the year, 1,219 works projects costing Rs. 45.27 crores approximately were sanctioned by the various competent financial authorities under the emergency works procedure and 17 projects costing Rs. 2.04 crores, were sanctioned under the normal works procedure.'

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपातकालीन सिद्धान्त के नाम पर जितना निर्माण-कार्य किया गया है, क्या सचमुच वह आवश्यक था ? यदि आवश्यक था तो क्या समय के अन्दर उसको पूरा किया गया ? या आपातकालीन के नाम पर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सिर्फ खर्चा ज्यादा करो और जो गति है, जो रफतार है पूर्ण करने की, जो एक पुराना तरीका होता है उसी रफ्तार से कामों को पूरा करो ? तो इसके बारे में भी सदन को जरूर तफसील देनी चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं अफसरों के बारे में, खास करके इमरजेन्सी के अफसरों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब चीन का हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ तो इन लोगों ने आवाहन किया कि देश की रक्षा के लिये हमारे जो युवक लोग हैं वे आगे आयें। कितने ही लोगों ने विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ा, नौकरियां छोड़ीं और ये लोक सेना में भरती हुए, उनको इमरजेन्सी कमीशन मिला। लेकिन उसके बाद मैं देखता हूं कि इमरजेन्सी आफिसर्स के बारे में हमें पचासों प्रश्न करने पड़े कि इनके साथ आपने बड़ा अन्याय किया। मैंने सुना है कि सागर में जब मिलिट्री एक्सरसाइजेज हो रही थीं उस समय वर्तमान सेनापति, जनरल कुमारमंगलम् ने कहा कि इमरजेन्सी कमीशन के अफसरों को जितनी जल्दी सेना से हटाया जायेगा, उतना ही सेना का भला होगा। उसके बाद मैंने सवाल किया और अब साबित हो चुका है कि इंडियन कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स होते हैं, वह बड़े वर्गों से आते हैं, वे अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए हैं और इमरजेन्सी कमीशन के आफिसर्स गरीब तबके से आये हैं, वे बंगला, मराठी आदि माध्यमों से पढ़े हुए हैं, वे ट्विस्ट करना नहीं जानते, छुरी कांटा चलाना नहीं जानते, और शायद टूटी अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं। लेकिन क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि वे लड़ाई के मामले में और देशभक्ति के मामले में, उन ठीक ठीक अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों से, पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े हुए और साथ साथ ट्विस्ट आदि अच्छी तरह करने वालों और नाचने वालों से, कम देशभक्त हैं या कम लायक हैं ? ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इमरजेन्सी कमीशन के अफसरों के साथ इन्होंने न्याय नहीं किया है। इसके मेरे पास दो तीन उदाहरण भी आये हैं। एक दफ्तर में जो मामूली एक नौकर था, अब अफसर बन गया, उसको कहा जा रहा है कि वापिस उसी नौकरी पर आ जाओ या जिनको प्रमोशन सेना से ही मिल गया उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि उस काम पर फिर चले जाओ, फिर सिपाही बनो। तो क्या इमरजेन्सी कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स को आप इस तरह से निकाल देंगे, इनको वैकल्पिक नौकरी नहीं देंगे। फिर भविष्य में संकट आ सकता है। आज इस सदन में कौन कह सकता है कि आने वाले दिनों में हमारे ऊपर विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट नहीं आयेगा ? उस वक्त आपके आवाहन पर फिर सेना में कौन भरती होगा ? कौन आपकी इमरजेन्सी कमीशन लेगा ?

तो इन सारे सवालों के बारे में आप सोचिये। जो आपका उच्चवर्गीय और अंग्रेजी परस्त दृष्टिकोण है उसको छोड़कर, जरा धरातल पर, जमीन पर आकर योग्यता, काब्लियत और देशभक्ति के आधार पर अपनी सैनिक सेवाओं की पुनर्रचना करने के बारे में सोचो और विचारो।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मंत्रालय के लिये इस सदन में जो डिमान्ड्स उपस्थित की हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए इसके लिये उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूं। सन् 1947 और 1962 में जब लद्दाख पर हमला हुआ था तब हमारे लद्दाख के जवानों ने हिस्सा लिया था। पहले तो उन नौजवानों को मिलीशिया का ही नाम दिया गया था लेकिन अब उनको इंडियन आर्मी के आधार पर ही सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं।

दूसरे मैं इसलिये अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन 6 महीनों के दौरान जबकि लेह-श्रीनगर सड़क बन्द रहती है और वहां से काफी संख्या में लद्दाखी लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनके लिये कोई सड़क की सुविधा नहीं है तो उन लोगों के आने जाने के लिये

वायुसेना के वायुयानों द्वारा व्यवस्था कर दी है। मंत्री महोदय को यह ऐयर सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये दिली मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

सन् 1947 और 1962 में भारत की रक्षा करते हुए काफ़ी लद्दाखी नौजवानों ने अपने प्राणों की बलि चढ़ाई थी। ख़ास कर सन् 1962 में दौलतबेग ओल्दी और दमचोक के मोर्चों पर। लद्दाखी नौजवानों ने जिस देश-भक्ति और वीरता का जो परिचय दिया था वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। उनके द्वारा किये गये बलिदानों और शूरता के कारनामों के लिये उनको मैडिल और चक्र वगैरह प्रदान किये गये हैं लेकिन उनके घर वालों को, उनके परिवारों को और उनके लड़कों को राज्य सरकार से न कोई वजीफ़ा मिला है न ही उनको कोई जमीन मिली है। पंजाब और राजस्थान के जवानों को काफ़ी सुविधा मिली है, परिवार वालों को जमीन और लड़कों को वजीफ़ा आदि मिला है लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसके लिये कई बार मांग करने पर भी राज्य सरकार से अभी तक ऐसा कुछ नहीं मिला है। जो लोग देश की रक्षा करते हुए शहीद हो गये थे उनके आश्रितों को 300–400 रुपया इनाम राज्य द्वारा दे दिया गया था और हम ने भी उस समय लद्दाख के लोगों से चन्दा करके 300, 300 रुपये दिये थे। इस तरह से उनको 500 के करीब रुपया मिला होगा जोकि मेरी समझ में काफ़ी नहीं है। हमें यह नहीं भूलना है कि वहां पर उन बहादुर नौजवानों ने किस तरह से मुसीबतों का वीरतापूर्वक सामना किया और उन्होंने अपने कारनामों से लद्दाख और जम्मू, कश्मीर का नाम ऊंचा किया है। इसलिये यह सरकार के लिये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उनके लिये कुछ किया जाय और जन्हें और अधिक सहायता आदि प्रदान की जाय। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय कृपया इस चीज़ को नोट कर लेवें।

मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हवाई जहाज़ से आने जाने की सुविधा आप ने वहां के लिये दी हुई है उसे आप को अभी और कुछ समय के लिये देते रहनी होगी। लद्दाख़, जम्मू और कश्मीर यह तीनों एक तरह से एक इलाक़ा माने जाते हैं लेकिन दरअसल देखा जाय तो आज लद्दाख़ के लोगों के वास्ते आने जाने के लिये कोई इंतज़ाम नहीं है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि डा० कर्ण सिंह जो इस समय बैठे हुए हैं इसके लिये वह ज़रूर इंतज़ाम करेंगे लेकिन उसमें वक्त लगेगा और वह आज नहीं हो सकेगा इसलिये सुरक्षा मंत्री अवश्य इस तरह की सुविधा देंगे।

अभी हालत यह है कि सर्दियों के दिनों में लेह से ऐयरोड्रोम तीन मील के करीब पड़ता है और लोगों को भयंकर शीत में हवाई जहाज़ की इंतजार में दिन दिन भर ठहरना पड़ता है और कभी कभी मौसम की खराबी की वजह से जहाज़ नहीं आते हैं। इसलिये वहां पर लोगों के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। आज वहां पर रहने का कोई इंतज़ाम नहीं है। जहां मंत्री महोदय ने वहां से जाने और आने के लिये हवाई जहाज़ में सीट देने की व्यवस्था की है वहां लोगों के रहने के लिये भी इंतज़ाम कर दें तो मैं उनका बहुत मशकूर हूंगा।

लेह–मनाली रोड बनाना बहुत ज़रूरी है। सन् 1949 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जब लद्दाख़ आये थे उसी वक्त हम ने इसके बारे में उनसे निवेदन किया था। उसके बाद जब डा० कर्ण सिंह कश्मीर के सदरे-रियासत होते थे तो उन्होंने भी इस सड़क के बनाये जाने पर बहुत जोर दिया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश उस वक्त यह ज़रूरी नहीं समझी गई। लेकिन मैं जब जब पंडित जी से मिलता था तो उन पर इस सड़क के बनाने के लिये जोर देता था। आज पुनः इस चीज़ को हाउस में दुहराना चाहूंगा कि यह लेह–मनाली सड़क बननी दो दृष्टियों से बननी आवश्यक है, एक सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से और दूसरे लद्दाखी लोगों की सुविधा के दृष्टिकोण से। अब जहां तक व्यापारियों की सुविधा का सम्बन्ध

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

है अभी इस सड़क के न होने के कारण लद्दाख के जो व्यापारी दिल्ली, बम्बई और अमृतसर आदि से माल लेकर उधर जाते हैं उनको कश्मीर जाकर फिर वहां से चक्कर काट कर पहुंचना पड़ता है । वह उन्हें दूर पड़ता है जबकि यह लेह–मनाली रोड बन जाने से वह फ़ासला काफ़ी नजदीक हो जायगा और उन्हें सुविधा होगी ।

सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह सड़क बननी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । अब वह बनानी शुरू की है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वह जल्द बननी चाहिए । काम तो आप करते हैं लेकिन पीछे करते हैं पहले उसकी तरफ़ से गफलत बर्ती जाती है । हम तब भी कहते थे कि 1954 में तिब्बत में जो चीनी आये थे वह तिब्बत के लिए नहीं आये थे बल्कि वह भारत के लिए आये थे । हम चूंकि छोटे आदमी हैं इसलिए हमारी बात को किसी ने नहीं सुना लेकिन जब सन् 1959 में वहां से दलाई लामा अपने साथ तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को लेकर यहां भारत में आये तब जाकर कहीं भारत सरकार की आंखें खुलीं और कहने लगे कि यह चीनी भारत पर हमला करने वाले हैं लेकिन हम यह बात सन् 1954–55 से कह रहे थे कि भारत सरकार उधर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान दें क्योंकि चीनी भारत पर हमला करने वाले हैं । इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि हमारी आशंका और कथन सच निकला और चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण हुआ । इसलिए मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा यह मनाली-लेह सड़क बननी बहुत जरूरी है और उसे जल्द से जल्द बनाया जाय ।

पाकिस्तान चीन के साथ मिल कर अभी भी हमारी आज़ादी को ख़तरे में डालना चाहता है । कारगिल में सब से ऊंचे पहाड़ के ऊपर अभी भी पाकिस्तान की सेना बैठी हुई है । सन् 1965 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान हमारे फौजी जवानों ने दो बार वहां से पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को निकाल बाहर किया और उसे अपने कब्जे में कर लिया लेकिन बाद में वह जो ताशकंद समझौता हुआ उसके कारण पाकिस्तान से मित्रता कायम करने के प्रयास के परिणामस्वरूप उस स्थान को हमारी भारतीय सेना को छोड़ना पड़ा । मैं ताशकंद समझौते की आलोचना नहीं करता लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि उसको छोड़ने से हमारा बहुत नुकसान हुआ है । आज पाकिस्तान चीन के साथ मिल कर के वहां से एकदम एक मिनट में हमारे जितने हवाई अड्डे हैं उनको खत्म कर सकता है । सामरिक और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को यह सरकार क्यों छोड़ देती है ? क्या आपने इसलिए उसे छोड़ा है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में जल्दी मैत्री हो जायगी ? क्या कश्मीर के मामले में पाकिस्तान चुप कर के बैठ जायगा ? अगर ऐसा होना मुमकिन हो तो आप का वह काम बिलकुल ठीक है लेकिन वह तो हो नहीं रहा है ।

इसी तरह पाकिस्तान से मैत्री की आशा में रन ऑफ़ कच्छ में आपने 300—350 मील का भारतीय इलाक़ा छोड़ दिया । अब अगर इस से भारत पाक मैत्री होती तो मुझे इस सब के छोड़ने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन यह भारत-पाक मैत्री कम से कम अय्यूब साहब के जमाने में होती मुश्किल दिखाई देती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो बजट अनुदानों के लिए धन राशि रक्खी है वह ज्यादा है और उसे कम किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और अधिक पैसे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । आज हम देख रहे हैं कि चीन और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करने के लिए तुले हुए हैं और दूसरी ओर देश के अन्दर भी तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां हो रही हैं । इस

लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सुरक्षा के मामले में हम किसी तरह की ढील न आने दें और अधिक से अधिक पैसा इसके लिए हम जुटायें

मैं यहां के लिए एक नया आदमी हूं और मैं यहां बड़ी आशाएं लेकर आया था कि यहां हम को बड़े बड़े सबक मिलेंगे लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि निराशा ही मेरे पल्ले पड़ी है । हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के भाई बस हर समय सरकार की आलोचना करते रहते हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह जहां आवश्यक हो वहां सरकार पर इलजाम न लगायें लेकिन महज आलोचना करने के लिए ही वह आलोचना न करें बल्कि देश के हित में वह एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव रोल अदा करें । आज मैं देखता हूं कि भाषा तथा अन्य समस्याओं के प्रश्न को उठाकर देश भर में हंगामा मचा रक्खा है और इन समस्याओं को लेकर देश की एकता को ख़तरे में डालने का काम उन के द्वारा किया जा रहा है । विरोधी दल वालों को देश की एकता को खतरे में डालने वाली कार्यवाहियों से बाज रहना चाहिये । आज की स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि पुलिस और सुरक्षा सेना को सुदृढ़ करना अति आवश्यक है । हमें देश की एकता को नुकसान होने से हर कीमत में बचाना है ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सोनमर्ग से ऊपर जब वह फौजी जवान आगे को चलते हैं तो वहां उन्हें 30 रुपये ऐल्टीच्यूड अलाऊंस मिलता है । इतनी ऊंची सड़क पर यह अलाऊंस बहुत कम है । इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये । जिस से हमारे जवानों को सुविधा मिले । जब हमारे सिविल सर्विस के लोग वहां जाते हैं तो उन को 75 परसेंट अलाउंस मिलता है पहले से राज्य सरकार ने यह कायदा बना दिया है । नुबरा, चांगथंग और उस्कार इन तीन जगहों पर, जहां तिब्बत की सीमा मिलती है हम लोगों ने 125 रु० अलाउंस देने की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन उन्होंने इतना न मान कर 100 रु० कर दिया । अब वहां सिविल सर्विस वालों को 100 रु० मिलता है अगर उन के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो रक्षा सेनाओं को बहुत अधिक ऊंचाई पर रहना पड़ता है । जाना तो उन को कम से कम 20,000 फीट की ऊंचाई तक पड़ता है लेकिन 15, 16 और 17 हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर ठहरना पड़ता है । लद्दाख में ही इतनी सर्दी पड़ती है कि वहां बैठ कर बिना आग जलाये लोग बाहर भी नहीं निकल सकते लेकिन हमारे जवानों को उस से भी ऊपर दिन रात ठहरना पड़ता है । इस लिये उन लोगों का अ लिट्यूड अलाउंस 30 रु० से बढ़ा कर कम से कम 60 रु० या इस से भी ज्यादा किया जाये ।

इसी तरह पुलिस की बात है । वैसे हमारे लद्दाख में तो ज्यादा पुलिस की जरूरत ही नहीं है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार वहां काफी पुलिस भेजती है, ठीक है । वह भेजे लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां ऊंचे अफसरों की इतनी जरूरत नहीं है, जितनी छोटे लोगों की ।

लद्दाख स्कोर्स में 12 कम्पनियां हैं उन में से तीन कम्पनियां नुबरा में हैं और दो कम्पनियां दमचोक में रहती हैं । वहां पर इतनी सर्दी पड़ती है जून और जुलाई में भी जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है । जून और जुलाई महीनों में जो सिविल सर्विस वाले हैं उन को बाहर जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन जो जवान हैं उन को तो उतनी ऊंचाई पर रहना ही पड़ता है । इस लिये उन को और भी ज्यादा अलाउंस देने की आवश्यकता है । यह मैं इस लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आज लद्दाख को खतरा हो जाय, तो वह खतरा लद्दाख के लिये नहीं है, वह भारत के लिये है । मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूं वह लद्दाख के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं । उन की संख्या इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है । वह कुल

[श्री कृशोक बाकुल]

90 हजार के लगभग हैं। वह तो भाग कर भी इधर आ सकते हैं। लेकिन वहां की जमीन हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है। आज अगर लद्दाख हमारे हाथ से चला गया तो समझ लीजिये कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान चला गया। इस लिये उस का खोना ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि आप ने देख लिया कि जब तिब्बत चला गया तो उस से हमारा कितना नुक्सान हुआ।

आज मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग तिब्बत के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं। जब कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर सवाल पूछा तो पिछले साल श्री चागला ने जवाब दिया था कि हम तिब्बत के बारे में बहुत कुछ करेंगे। पांच साल तक आप ने क्या कदम उठाया ? क्या उस वक्त कदम उठायेंगे जब तिब्बत बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगा ? तिब्बत तो वैसे ही आज खत्म हो गया है। वहां की बड़ी मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स थीं, बड़े-बड़े विद्वान थे, तथा वहां के बड़ बड़े मठ थे, उन सब को उन्होंने खत्म कर दिया है। वहां पर बुद्धिस्ट लोग हैं। जिस तरह से वियतनाम में किया गया उसी तरह से चीनी लोग तिब्बत में करना चाहते हैं। इस लिये हमें इस का खयाल रखना बहुत जरूरी है कि जब तक तिब्बत स्वतन्त्र नहीं होता तब तक हमारे लिये चाइनीज का खतरा बना रहेगा। उन से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसे व्यक्ति को धोखा हो गया, और आगे भी वह हम को धोखा देंगे। इस बार तो उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को धोखा दिया था, अब पाकिस्तान को भी देंगे।

इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि लद्दाख की सीमा पर जितने हमारे सेना के लोग रहते हैं उन जवानों के लिये जरूर कुछ न कुछ रुपया बढ़ाया जाय, उन के अलाउंस के लिये और दूसरी सुविधाओं के लिये जरूर कुछ न कुछ किया जाय। यहां पर तो वह लोग कभी कभी होटलों वगैरह में भी जा सकते हैं, सिनेमा जा सकते हैं, लेकिन लद्दाख में वह क्या करेंगे। अगर बाहर जायेंगे तो पहाड़ ही पहाड़ होंगे। वहां उन को कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

मैं सरकार का यह भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि वहां पर उन्होंने हमारी रक्षा सेनाओं के लिये बहुत बड़ा अस्पताल खोला है, लेकिन उस में सिविल लोग भी पूरी तरह इलाज करा सकते हैं। मैं इस के लिये बहुत ही मशकूर हूं। जितना हमारे राज्य सरकार को करना चाहिये था या दूसरों को करना चाहिये था, उन्होंने उतना नहीं किया है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सब कुछ किया है।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेता, मैं रक्षा मंत्रीजी को फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this year the defence budget has passed the Rs. 1,000 crore mark. We generally celebrate the silver jublee, the golden jubilee and the platinum jubilee. I do not know how we propose to celebrate this defence budget having crossed the Rs. 1,000 crore figure. This year's defence budget figure, to say the least, is most staggering and fantastic and will have the most crippling effect on the economy and living conditions of the people.

The defence expenditure, which was Rs. 312 crores in 1961-62, has risen 3¼ times to Rs. 1,015 crores in 1968-69. A contrast with the trend of national income will prove the serious implications of the defence expenditure this year. Between 1960-61 and 1966-67 whereas the national income at current prices went up by 55.3 per cent, the defence expediture during the same period went up by 220 per cent. All through this period the *per capita* national income in real terms did not show any rise at all, the relevant figures being 310 and 313 only. That being so, this expenditure is one of the major sources of inflation, rising prices, diversion of developmental funds and of the present economic crisis in the country itself.

Serious efforts and initiatives for peaceful settlement of our disputes with our neighbours China and Pakistan and thus slashing our defence expenditure becomes an inseparable, inescapable and unavoilable part of our efforts to take the country out of the present morass. The only section of the Indian people who may not relish this idea is the Indian big business who have their greedy eyes on the huge defence orders. Even as it is the portion of the defence expenditure that goes for purchases from the private sector is about Rs. 306 crores. It is no wonder they have a vested interest in such huge defence expenditure and in retaining the tension between us and our neighbours.

Coming to the problem of defence production, the crucial question is the need for total elimination of our dependence on foreign countries in the matter of defence production. After 20 years of independence our defence production basically remains dependent. Our Supply Missions in England and the United States are the living monuments of the 'sacred preservation' of our dependence.

The budget estimates for the London Mission is Rs. 24 crores. Many of the items that are sought to be purchased can be produced in our own country, and yet we are spending about Rs. 1 crore as establishment charges in London. The transport charges of our own personnel in the Mission within such a small country as Britain is about Rs. 10 lakhs. Lavishness needs no further proof. The 27th Report of the Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha rightly said:

> "The Committee .... believe that with a determined phased programme much progress could have been made during all these years. The Committee hope that even now a determined attempt will be made to produce these articles indigenously on a phased programme."

What more proof do you require to show that the Government was not taking determined efforts in this direction?

In fact, this feeling of security in the dependence on others has led the Government not to sanction sufficient funds for defence research projects, affecting the progress of research itself. From 1961-62 to 1965-66, every year the Government sanctioned only less than 50 per cent of the financial estimates of the various research projects, with the result that there were serious shortfalls in the physical targets of the research projects. The relevant figures of the shortfall in the physical target for research projects I am giving below. In 1961-62 the physical target fulfilled was only 26 per cent; in 1962-63 it was 14 per cent; in 1963-64 it was 27 per cent; in 1964-65 it was 36 per cent and in 1965-66 it was 37 per cent. Even in the plants under Government control substantial parts of capacity are left unutilized.

Take, for example, the Garden Reach Workshop. The percentage of idle hours to total working hours was 11.42 per cent in 1963-64. It increased to 18.39 per cent in 1965-66. In the new Machine Shop it was 14.50 per cent in 1963-64, which increased to 32.59 per cent in 1965-66. In one of the ordnance factories the rated capacity of producing tail units of bombs between June 1962 and September 1966 was 23,200. But do you know how many they produced? Just 6,000. And this despite more than adequate orders and though the Air Force has been stressing the need for urgent supplies.

Now, coming to the question of waste and inefficiency, this vast sphere of defence expenditure has become the grand theatre for waste and inefficiency. More than Rs. 80 crores worth of stores have been found to be either surplus, obsolete or useless for alternative use. This has been the state of affairs since 1958. Of this, Rs. 72 crores worth stores have been recommended to be disposed of. And yet upto October, 1967, only Rs. 10

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crores worth have been disposed of retaining about 86 per cent still undisposed of.

15 hrs.

In certain factories, established for more than 10 years, the avoidable waste has been to the tune of 100 per cent more than the normally allowed rejection per centange. Losses in certain institutions like military farms are enormous. The military farms which produced a profit of Rs. 43.11 lakhs, incurred a loss of Rs. 21.66 lakhs in 1964-65 which increased to Rs. 77.37 lakhs in 1965-66.

I want to know from the Government: Is it their demand that the millions of poor people in this country should pay for this waste, inefficiency and corruption, in the name of strengthening defence?

I now come to the conditions of the Jawans who are at the foundation level of our defence. Recently, certain revisions in the allowances relating to jawans have been announced. But that has not resolved the basic grievance of the jawans namely, discriminatory treatment by the Government between the ranks and the officers in the matter of benefits. A year ago, when our party mentioned this, the Prime Minister came out wit a great non-existent discovery that we were creating division between ranks and officers. I say with a full sense of responsibility that it is this very Government which has introduced a wide disparity in service conditions and that they are themselves creating this sense of discrimination among the ranks. In the matter of Dearness Allowances, while the officers are paid the full rate as paid to civilian officers of corresponding pay ranges, the application of the same principle is denied to the ranks. In the matter of city compensatory allowance and bad climate allowance again, while the officers are to be paid in full, the equivalent to civilian rates, even the JCOs and other ranks are to be paid only two-thirds of the equivalent of civilian rates.

I am not demanding equality in the quantum of payment to an officer and a jawan but I am demanding that in the application of principles, there must be equality between officers and ranks. In the matters of principles, there should not be any discrimination. The whole pattern of salaries and allowances to officers and jawans has produced a disparity that the salary bill of a few officers in the Navy is equal to 52 per cent of that of the ordinary ranks whose number is vast. The relevant figure for the officers in Air Force is 40 per cent. In contrast, the Government has no hesitation when it it a question of withdrawal of existing concessions to the ranks.

On the 1st of this month, about six free concessions which were enjoyed by the civilian employees in Udhampur, Srinagar and Jammu, which they were enjoying for the past 20 years, were suddenly withdrawn leaving them in the lurch. The sooner the Government retrieves this position, the better for the morale of the services.

Another problem that created untold sufferings and pain to the servicemen and their families is the unpardonable delay in the settlement of their claims. The phenomenon of delay in settlement of claims is steeply rising. Upto 31st March 1963, the number of unsettled calims was 124; 1963-64—237; 1964-65—926 and 1965-66—3,775. As on September, 1966, the total number of 5,062 claims are lying in files unsettled. Of these 50 per cent of the claims relate to those who died.

One can imagine the pain and torture suffered by the families of the dead on this account and fear of the morrow that is haunting the jawans in service. I know from my personal experience what this delay costs. A civilian employee in the military services, with an ailing wife and six young kids, resigned his job so as to

treat his wife with the settlement claims. His claims were not settled for a long time with the result that his wife died with neither money for treatment nor for daily maintenance. I have caused those children to be admitted in an orphanage.

The Government has made a rule that the relevant papers for settlement should be sent by the authorities one year before his retirement so that his claims will be disposed of at the time of his retirement. And yet what is the position? Between 1961 and 1965, in 1,178 cases out of 1,518 cases, papers were sent after retirement. Of these, in 53 per cent cases, they were sent one year after retirement. In 232 cases, they were sent 1 to 3 years after retirement. In 141 cases, they were sent after 3 years.

In the case of death, the rules are that papers are to be sent as soon a possible. And yet what is the position? In 958 cases, papers were sent 1 to 3 years after death and in 493 cases, they were sent more than 3 years after death. This callousness to the servicemen must be stopped. Of course, the Defence Minister has been helpful when approached with individual cases. But this phenomenon as such must be eliminated.

I wish to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to a problem which is agitating the minds of jawans whose families are living in the Chhamb area which is just at the border between Jammu and Pakistan. Thousands of families of the jawans were uprooted from this area when Chhamb became a live sector in the 1965 conflict. After the war, these families were forcibly brought back to these areas by the Government of J and K. State against their wishes. Having compulsorily brought them, the J. & K. Government violated the solemn assurances given to them, in the matter of rehabilitation. As a protest, 10 displaced persons including 9 women, all of whom were related to jawans in service, went on hunger strike recently in Chhumb. Any Government with a sense of responsibility would deal with them gently and cautiously since any rash step might have serious repurcussions in the army and jeopardise the defence itself, that area being on the borders. But the Sadiq Government sent police who mercilessly beat up hunger strikers including women, demolished and set fire to their huts and next day opened fire upon the demonstrators and shot dead a man of 75. This is what is happening on the borders.

I demand that in view of the likely repurcussions on armed forces by the conduct of such irresponsible Government which itself is the security risk on the borders, the Defence Ministry must partake directly in the matter of their rehabilitation.

Lastly, I wish to remind you that during last year's debate I had brought to the notice of this House the contacts certain top officers of our army had with foreigners. The Government do not seem to have taken it seriously. Subsequently, now, the ex-CIA agent, Mr. John Smith, has made certain statements wherein he has made certain revelations about the CIA contacts with various officers in the army. I do not say that everything that he has said must be taken to be true. But certain things seem probable. For example he reveals that one CIA agent wrote the autobiography for Gen. Thimayya and that Prime Minister Nehru having come to know of it stopped it. It is admitted by Gen. Chaudhary that the deal for his becoming a military correspondent of a British paper was concluded behind the back of the Government at the instance of the Burmah shell boss. It is admitted by both Gen. Kaul and Gen. Chaudhary that the Burmah Shell boss was in constant touch with both of them. It is admitted by Gen. Kaul that as soon as he was promoted, he used to be in

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touch with a British military official for military advises behind the back of the Government. When these things could be admittedly true, why could not this statement that the CIA agent wrote autobiography for Gen. Thimayya be not probable?

I disagree with the Government's callous attitude on the question of serious enquity into such allegations. This attitude may cost this country its independence and what little democratic rights we enjoy. Such a serious investigation assumes utmost importance especially when we learnt that some of these officers were tempted to the point of moving armies to take over the Government.

Here is a revealing extract from another source.

I quote the extract:

"Wherever the truth may lie, and here again many guesses are possible, there appears to have been in January 1961 some inkling on the part of Jawaharlal Nehru and Home Minister Pant of the existence of some sort of danger.

Significance appears to have been attached to an order given by Gen. Thimayya moving a Division from Ambala to Delhi. At the same time, an Armoured Brigade was located at Mathura, 90 miles from Delhi on the Agra Road, a brigade which was part of the armoured division at Jhansi, under the command of Gen. Thorat.

"Kaul, who was then Quarter-Master General, was asked to ascertain from Gen. Thimayya about the purpose of the move; it appears the order had been sent from Army Headquarters direct to the Divisional Commander and the principal staff officers did not know of it

"In any event, the order was countermanded. Within a month or two afterwards, at a reunion of the Kumaon Regiment at Ranikhet in the Almora Hills, and almost the last function which Gen. Thimayya attended before leaving the Army, speeches were made, a report of one of which attributed to Gen. Thorat a somewhat remarkable statement to be made by a serving officer, criticising the Government, and appealing to the troops for their loyalty to the Army Chief with no word about loyalty to the Government or the Constitution of India."

I am not quoting the *Blitz;* this is an extract which I have quoted from no less a person than Mr. S. S. Khera, the former Cabinet Secretary and your Defence Secretary. It is his words I have quoted and not of the *Blitz.* The quotation has appeared in the *Blitz.* That is all. I would like to say that, if the officers have such temptations and if they have contacts with foreign big business and intelligence as well, this country will be doomed.

Finally, I understand that, with regard to cantonment administration, there is a statutory provision which permits of separate laundries for westerners and for Indians. It seems that this provision for separate laundries for westerners and Indians, this discrimination, is on the Statute Book. It has not yet been removed. This is a shameful thing and this also must be removed.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The remarks regarding *Blitz* should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. L. N. Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I seek the

indulgence of this House to intervene in this debate for a few minutes. It will be for my senior, the Defence Minister to reply to the main points made by the hon. members of this House. But I would like to state here a few facts connected with the problems of defence production, research and development, the role of private sector in defence preparedness and industrial relations in our defence installations.

Experience gained as a result of the two hostilities, the two aggressions, one made by the Chinese in 1962 and the other made by Pakistan in 1965, threw up new problems and new challenges to us. It was realised that it was high time that we relied upon the indigenous production in the matter of defence in a progressive manner as quickly as possible, and also that we should have modern and sophisticated weapons. We also realised that it would not be advisable to depend upon the external assistance and foreign collaboration for having arms for our army, and that we must have suitable weapons to suit our special conditions and the difficult situations at high altitudes and other places.

Rapid strides have been made in this direction and most of our ordnance factories have been modernised and new arms and equipment have been given to the army. More and more reliance on the indigenous production is being given.

The Army has been undergoing a major re-equipment of its weapons etc. This covers rifles, carbines, mortars, guns of various calibres and a host of other items including communication equipment. While this large scale re-equipment plan has been in progress, as the House knows, the Army has been considerably expanded. Most of these large number of new items have been taken up for production and very substantial progress has been made in supplying them to the Army.

As the House is probably aware, at the time of declaration of the Emergency in 1962, most of the ordnance factories had old and antiquated machines. These machines had to be over-utilised to meet the increased requirements. It was obvious that a large programme of replacement, renewal and modernisation was necessary. This was also the quickest method of improving and increasing production. It was taken up three or four years ago and I am glad to say that two-third of the modernisation programme of the ordnance factories has been achieved.

Despite many difficulties such as delays in shipping due to the Suez crisis, reluctance of many countries in making supplies to us, the ordnance factories have done commendable work to meet the large requirements of new and sophisticated items of equipment and ammunition. The House will be glad to know that, while the figure of items of arms, ammunition and vehicles in 1964-65 was Rs. 64 crores, in 1965-66, it went up to Rs. 70 crores, in 1966-67 it rose to Rs. 84 crores, and in 1967-68 it rose to Rs. 92 crores. This is excluding clothing, parachutes, high altitude tanks, sleeping bags, cables and general stores. It reached its maximum yearly production of Rs. 48 crores in 1963-64, and is now stabilised at Rs. 20 crores. Even with this decreased amount in clothing and general stores, the overall issues from ordnance and departmental factories during 1967-68 is expected to be Rs. 112 crores which is a record figure.

The major task of Defence Production is to meet the requirements of the large scale equipment of the Armed Forces. But equipping of a modern fighting force with complicated electronic and automatic devices is not an easy task. I am glad to say that India's defence production establishment has acquired a capability of mastering the latest techniques and producing modern equipment. We have been able, to a great

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extent, to equip our armed forces with all the modern and sophisticated weapons needed to meet the challenge that the modern warfare has thrown to us.

Replacement of old types of equipment with new ones are going on at a fast pace. Side by side new items of equipment are also being introduced.

For the Navy and the Air Force also a number of new items of weapons and ammunition have been taken up for production for the first time. Although the requirements of these Services are relatively small, the establishment of the new items required by them has involved considerable effort on the part of our ordnance factories in close association with the Services and the Research and Development Organisation. It is not easy to develop new weapons and produce them in less than four to five years. The experience of even developed countries is that it takes three to five years to develop a new weapon and two to three years to produce it for bulk output. Out of necessity we had to narrow down this period and we have done it to the satisfaction of our users, the armed forces.

A substantial contribution towards Defence Production is also made by a number of our public sector undertakings, of which, the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and the Bharat Electronics Ltd. have been making a large contribution towards defence preparedness. Hindustan Aeronautics has five Divisions and the oldest and the largest of them is the Bangalore Division, about which the hon. Member of the DMK Party spoke this morning. Its production covers a large variety of aircraft and engines, namely, HF-24, Gnat, Kiran, Krishak, and Alouette helicopter. While the production during 1967-68 at this Division is expected to be about Rs. 18 crores, it has not come up to our expectations. There have been certain difficulties in the recent past, which are, to some extent, inherent in an industry where the requirements are very rigid and sophistication is of a high order. These are being looked into, and we hope that things would improve.

Three factories are in the process of being set up for the manufacture of MIG aircraft, namely, at Nasik, Koraput and Hyderabad. Earlier stages of manufacture at Nasik and Hyderabad have already commenced and in Koraput, production will start after the test bed has been installed. The assembly of the aircraft has been proceeding according to schedule and we have already made deliveries of a number of MIGs to our Air Force. Production at the HAL factory at Kanpur has been stabilised and delivery of HS-748, popularly known as AVRO is being made to Air Force and Indian Airlines ahead of the schedule.

With the setting up of three new factories at Hyderabad, Nasik and Koraput, we have enhanced our aeronautics production resources considerably. This is beyond any doubt. However, while on the whole there has been a good progress in aircraft production, I must confess that we have still a long way to go.

The hon. Member belonging to the DMK Party referred to the industrial relations at Bengalore. I am aware of the situation there and it is a fact that industrial relations in Bangalore have not been as good as they should be. But I will request the hon. members to look into the points of dispute. If he had cared to study these, there have been three points, namely, (i) the workers have been demanding the application of Central rate of D. A. to the workers; (ii) re-instatement of seven of eight workers who were discharged on the ground of indiscipline; and (iii) wages for the lock-out period. I would like to

state categorically that, so far as the first point is concerned, the application of Central D.A. rate, the workers will have to decide whether they want to have D. A. according to the recommendations of the Engineering Wage Board or the Central D.A., they cannot have the best of both; either they can have the rate according to the recommendations of the Engineering Wage Board or if they do not want to have that, they will have the Central D. A. rate; if they make a choice, then the HAL will be prepared to negotiate or come to some settlement on that. There are five units of HAL—Bangalore, Kanpur, Koraput, Nasik and Hyderabad. Agreements with four units have been arrived at and they have accepted the formula evolved by the workers and the management, but Bangalore is the only unit which has not accepted the new agreement. Here, I would like to say, about reinstatement, wages for the lock-out period and D. A. this is not merely a trade union consideration the interest of the workers, which is standing in the way of settlement.

Sir it is something more than that and it is something political and I do not want to go in to the details of that. I will say if the workers of Kanpur find it acceptable if the workers of Koraput find it acceptable...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN *rose.*

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, I am not yielding.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): If it is something political as the Minister said I would very much like the hon. Minister to give the details.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir so far as the details of the agreement are concerned, I have laid a copy of it on the Table of the House, either in the Rajya Sabha or this House, ten days back. If the hon. Member is interested, he can look it up.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: If the labour first makes the choice you are prepared to accept?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am prepared. I am saying it is for them to choose.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: When they choose, wou will have no objection?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The workers will have to choose either the Engineering Wage Board recommendations or the Central D. A. rates. It is a fact that Central D. A. is applicable to some of th epublic sector units.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Do you say that?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have stated that. Perhaps the hon Member is not aware of it. In fact 2 or 3 Members of Parliament have been in constant touch with me. Only last night I had a discussion with some Members of Parliament coming from Bangalore and who are taking active interest in the labour movement at Bangalore I made it clear to them that it is for the workers to decide. It is not the workers' welfare that is guiding the movement but something else and the hon. Member is aware of it. Just because he comes from a place near by he cannot expect that he knows much more.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I am very closely connected with the labour movement.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will now come to the question of shipyards. Our shipyards at Mazagon Dock, Bombay and Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta and Goa Shipyard, Goa have been making good contribution towards defence production. The project for the construction of the Leander class frigate, which has been undertaken by the Navy in the Mazagon Dock is going according to schedule and it is expected to be launched on the 23rd October this year by the

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Prime Minister. The frigate construction work is being co-ordinated in such a manner that it would be possible to deliver to the Navy one frigate every year, starting from October 1971.

Mazagon Dock has also delivered a dredger of high capacity to the Navy and we will deliver the first inshore minesweeper in the next 2 or 3 months. In addition both Mazagon Dock and Garden Reach Workshops have satisfactorily undertaken a number of refits to the ships of the Navy. Mr. Uma Nath made some points. Sir it is a fact that there had been some dislocation in the Garden Reach Workshops. But Sir if you take it with the overall state of the situation, we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress made by these workshops.

DR. MAITREYE BASU (Darjeeling): What is the percentage of casual labour employed in the Garden Reach Workshops? Sir, under the name of casual labour, old employees are taken in.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This question has been brought to our notice and we are looking in to it and we have asked the management to take stock of the whole situation so far as the problem of casual labour is concerned.

There is one point which might satisfy hon. Members, that is about the financial return that we are getting from the investment that we are making all these years. Now in these public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence the trends of increase in production and profitability have been maintained. The total production of these units during 1967-68 would be about Rs. 90 crores as compared to Rs. 61 crores in the previous year.

It is also expected that our units will close the year with a profit and that Bharat Electronics, Mazagon Dock, Garden Reach Workshops and Bharat Earthmovers will declare suitable dividends. Hindustan Aeronautics cannot be expected to declare a dividend as it is involved in a large expansion plan. It will be of interest to the House to know that the return on investment in Defence Public Sector Undertakings was 8.1 per cent during 1966-67 against 7·5 per cent. in the preceding year. as compared to 2·8 per cent. for public sector undertakings as a whole during the year 1966-67.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the development of electronics and radar also. The report of the Bhabha Committee of which the hon. Members are well aware is our main guide on the subject. The development of the electronics industry is progressing satisfactorily With the supply of equipment from BEL, the modernisation of the Army communications equipment has to a large extent been completed. Planning has commenced for the establishment of a new factory for the manufacture of radar and micro-wave equipment. This would help to progress the Air defence plan of the Air Force. The HAL Electronics Factory at Hyderabad has already taken up the production of air-borne electronic equipment. Apart from the micro wave and radar equipment factory of BEL a separate electronics factory is also being set up by the Atomic Energy Department.

The production of electronics which was Rs. 26 crores in 1964-65 came to Rs. 50 crores last year and this year it is expected to be Rs. 65 crores.

Yesterday and to-day also a number of hon. Members spoke about our research and development programme. I would like to say a few

words about our programme of research and development. We do appreciate the anxiety that hon. Members show about our programme of research and development.

The impact of science and technology on modern weapons needs no emphasis. In our case it is all the more important that we must break from the habit of collaborations. Our weapons must in any case be attuned to our own operational needs and the requirements of extreme differences in terrain and temperature. They must be capable of performing efficiently in deserts, jungles and high altitudes, in high temperatures as well as temperatures as low as-30° even-40° centigrade.

Considerable effort has gone into the Research and Development in the last 9 or 10 years. A major re-organization was effected in 1958 when the set-up was reconstituted in its present form by the amalgamation of all Research and Development resources in the Defence field under the Scientific Adviser. To-day there are 29 establishments and laboratories which cover practically all the areas of defence research for instance, armaments, electronics, aeronautics, oceanography, engineering, metallurgy, high altitude equipment and physiology.

The emphasis is on research of an applied character with a view to achieve maximum self-sufficiency in design and production by utilising indigenous raw materials and resources. Basic research of a fundamental character is largely left to other agencies. The Research and Development Organization has now in hand over 750 main projects. The total number of projects in hand would be in the region of 1200. For several projects outside agencies are freely used. University and other civil research institutions of the country have 75 projects. 46 research projects have been entrusted to CSIR Laboratories, Atomic Energy Commission and other industrial institutions.

The Research and Development Budget, which was of the order of 5·24 crores in 1962-63, increased to Rs. 12·80 crores in 1967-68 and in the current year we have made a provision of Rs. 14.12 crores. The expenditure on research and development has thus almost trebled in the last 6 or 7 years.

Even with this rate of growth however, we realise that the percentage expenditure on research and development is low in India being a little over one per cent of the defence Budget as compared to that in certain other advanced countries such as UK, USA and USSR where between 12 to 15 per cent of the defence budget is spent. I must, however, mention that both our resources and the problems which we have to tackle are different in scale. Moreover, the fact that our Research and Development Organization is one of recent growth sets its own limitations in so far as the basic infra-structure research facilities and trained personnel and accommodation have to be built up to a certain level before a substantial investment in research is expected.

The Research & Development Organization is drawing up a plan for the future in consultation with the Service Headquarters, keeping in view the existing research and development base and the requirements of the user for various advanced types of equipment. For obvious reasons it is not possible to give details.

While on the subject of Research and Development I would like to refer to a question raised again by the hon. DMK Member about the shifting of the Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences from Madras and say something about this to allay the misgivings of the hon Member. Research in Physiology is an important branch of Defence Science dealing with human problems of military personnel in peace and war. This is not an industrial undertaking. Originally a physiology division was functioning

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within the Defence Science Laboratory in Delhi to deal with alphysiological problems as applied to the Armed Forces. In view of the rise in research tempo in probems concerning physiological and biochemical responses and human performance characteristics under various conditions of stress and strain it was decided to raise a full-fledged Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences under the Research and Development Organization of the Ministry of Defence. Government sanction for setting up the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences at Madras was given in September, 1962 and accordingly the institute was set up at Madras, as it was considered that by and large Madras satisfied the requirements and environmental conditions required for the type of work then envisaged for the institute.

After the Chinese attack, it became necessary to station a large body of troops in high altitude areas. As the existing knowledge on the subject of high altitude physiology was very meagre, this institute was called upon to reorient its main activities to high altitude problems of the Army. About 90 per cent of the projects of this institute in hand relate to the Army and of these over 80 per cent are related to conditions of high altitudes and cold environments. Keeping in view the conditions of our borders, this trend will continue for a considerable period. Mainly on this account successive Directors-General of Armed Forces Medica Services have represented for shifting the Institute to the north has its present location has led to considerable impediments in the way of research.

Recently the Chiefs of Staff Committee strongly recommended that a committee should be set up to go into this question afresh. Accordingly a committee comprising *inter alia* of scientific and technical officers was set up. They have assessed in great detail the merits and demerits of retaining the institute in Madras and also the implications of shifting it to another location. The report of the committee is under consideration and it is difficult for us to say anything at this stage.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Is it not a fact that Government have already got two high altitude laboratories in the north?

SHRII L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member should not look at it from the point of view of his own State; he should not look at it from a parochial angle. Perhaps, the hon. Member is not aware of one fact namely that we have recently taken a decision to shift the Defence Vehicles Research and Development Unit which was established at Ahmednagar in 1947, to Avadi near Madras. I would submit that the hon. Member must have a broader all-India outlook and should not bring in parochial considerations in such matters.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What he has said does not deserve to be answered by me. Without indulging in cheap arguments, let him give a categorical answer to the point that I have raised. Is it not a fact that Government already have two high altitude research laboratories in the north? Therefore, why should they think of shifting this institute from Madras to the north?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The issue is whether the utility of this laboratory will be better by stationing it at Madras or somewhere else. The question has been examined by a committee and the report of the committee is under consideration. We have not come to any final decision. But I would ask the hon. Member not to take a view that simply because it is located in Madras it should continue there; as a matter of fact we are shifting the Defence Vehicles Research and Development Unit established in Ahmednagar in 1947 to Madras. So there is no prejudice against Madras. As a matter of fact many of the units of defence establishments are in Madras.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: But high altitude is there in Madras also. There is a factory at Arvankadu.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Unfortunately, our troops are not located there; they have to be on the north facing China and Pakistan and others. They are not in Madras.

SHRI UMANATH: Madras is a safer place.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There has some criticism as regards our approach to the private sector in the matter of defence preparedness. It is said that we are not encouraging the private sector and we are not giving any encouragement to them to take over the responsibility of defence production. If the matter is examined in detail it would be found that this criticism is not based on facts.

After the Chinese aggression particularly, we have been trying to encorage the private sector as far as possible, but it is a fact that we are committed to have progressive growth of the public sector in this country. We believe in public sector; we are not saving also that we do not want the private sector because we believe in a mixed economy.

If we examine the question of defence preparedness in detail we shall find that all possible efforts have been made to give encouragement to the civli sector in the matter of defence production.

We have recognised the assistance which the civil sector can give in increasing the supplies to the Defence Services. To the extent to which the existing capacity in the civil sector could be used, investment in the defence sector can be reduced. This should be realised. It also helps to give a broader base to defence industries and thus augment the capacity for indigenous production in emergencies.

Towards the end of 1965, the Department of Defence Supplies was also specially set up with the object of achieving speedier import-sbstitution for componnents of weapons and ammunition, spare parts, and where possible even items as a whole. The progress made by this Department is encouraging. It has already placed orders covering nearly 5000 items of value of over Rs. 15 crores. The important factor, however, is that even the more difficult items have already started coming in.

The Director General of Ordnance Factories also has athority to go direct to the civil sector for obtaining the manfacture of components. He has also in this manner taken considerable assistance from the civil sector or the private sector. We do appreciate that the civil sector would be interested only if substantial orders are placed on them. Every effort is made to this end. It can thus be said that the contribution of the civil sector in helping and augmenting production of the ordnance and departmental factories as well as of the public sector undertakings is very considerable.

The capacity established in the private sector is proposed to be utilised on a continuing basis. Manufacturing units in this sector which establish capacity are given order for 80 per cent of the requirements in the second year also.

It is my intention that wherever capacity has been established in the civil sector new capacity for the same item should not be established in the defence production units. However, where capacity exists in the defence production units, it has to be really utilised.

To assist the civil sector in establishing the production of the more sophisticated defence stores, we have been giving financial assistance in the form of advance payments against the purchase of materials etc. Technical experts also advise and assist the industry in establishing production of sophisticated items.

Items connected with new weapons have very close tolerances and it is necessary to ensure that they are pro-

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duced of quality and specifications up to the appropriate standard. It has been our experience that in view of the sophisticated and complicated nature of the items certain firms in the civil sector have not been able to keep up to the production targets.

I can, however, assure the House that necessary steps are being taken to associate and seek the co-operation of the private sector in a such a manner that they could be activised in the shortest possible time in the event of an emergency.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Not at the cost of the public sector ordnance factories. 20,000 items have been given to the private sector.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not at the cost of the public sector. I am glad that the hon. Member holds that view. It will never be at the cost of the public sector. We shall give progressive encouragement to the public sector but where capacities are available in the private sector, we shall try to utilise them and encourage them.

Now, I come to the question in which Shri S. M. Banerjee is very much interested, namely the conditions of the defence workers. Shri S. M. Banerjee knows very well the conditions of the defence workers. I do realise that they are having a hard time especially in view of the rise in prices; their wages are not commensurate with the rise in prices, and, therefore, they are having a difficult time. We do appreciate all these points. But I would like to appeal to the leaders of the defence worker to bear one-thing in mind namely that the defence workers are not industiral workers; they are not even public sector workers like those of the Hindustan Steels. Their place is vital in our national life; therefore, they have to bear in mind that if they do anything which jeopardizes the pro duction of defence equipment it tells upon the interests of the nation. Therefore, they will have to bear in mind that discipline and production are not to become the casualty of their movement. I want that they should have a strong and healthy trade union. We are prepared to meet their genuine grievances, but at the same time we also want from them that they will ensure discipline and they will see to it that there is productivity and production also.

SHRI UMANATH: Why should he not restore the permanent negotiating machinery which was withdrawn by Government, if he realy wants that?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Perhaps, the hon. Member is not in touch with the subject. Shri S. M. Banerjee knows about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On behalf of the defence worker federation I assure him of full co-operation in the matter of maintaining discipline, decorum etc. In fact, he had inaugurated our defence workers' conference. I must congratulate him for that. He delivered a nice speech also. But my only submission is that the defence employees have a lot of problems; unfortunately these problems; are not being discussed today with the result that the All India Defence Employees' Federation had to give a call for token strike on the 15th May. Is he prepared to negotiate? Shri Swaran Singh is not available; at least Shri L. N. Mishra is available. I want an assurance from him that he is prepared to discuss these problems with them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not proper to say that I am not available.

SHRI L. N. MIHRA: It is not fair to the Defence Minister to say that he is not avaiable. He is always available. About the strike notice, I would like to say that I have seen the resolution and I have seen the demands made in the resoltuion. There was also a question about it in the Lok Sabha and the hon. Member

knows the answer that we have given. We are e xamining the various points made by the workers.

So far as sitting round a table is concerned we are always prepared to do so and negotiate. I am always prepared to do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am prepared, and my senior colleage, the hon. Defence Minister is also prepared. He will get satisfactory answers and replies provided he is reasonable and accpts this condition that no settlement can be at the cot of discipline alnd production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not at all.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: He must bear that in mind. Whether it is in Jabalpur, Kanpur or other places let there be this deal between the defence workers and Government. We will take care of their well-being and welfare and wages. Let them be responsibe for discipline and productivity.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: What about the negotiating machinery?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: If they agree, it would be our obligation to fulfil our part of the agreement.

As regards the machinery, Shri Banerjee knows that we are discussing this also. We have agreed to discuss it on an in formal basis because there has been a joint consultation macinery of which Shri Banerjee is also a member. We do not want duplicathion of machinery.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We do not want the joint consultation machinery.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You have accepted it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It must die a natural death. We want our negotiating machinery, nothing else. In front of Sardar Swaran Singh we went at 11 O'clock; he assured us and then we took our meals. But after sometimes, there was nothing....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Banerjee and others raised the question of housing in the Jabalpur ordnance works. We ave recently sanctioned the construction of 2100 houses at a cost of Rs. 2 crores for so. More projects are also being formulated in this direction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rs. 75 lakhs.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We are always willing to help in this respect. So far as to housing problem is concerned, we hope we will be able to meet it in a period of 10-12 years. It is not so easy as the hon. Member thinks. It is really a serious problem which had been neglected. We are trying to give our attention to it.

We have recognised that night duty entails strain on the workers. A night duty allowance has, therefore, recently been sanctioned. The incentive bonus scheme has been liberalised. Some improvement has also been achieved in providing medical cover for the workers and their families.

The workers in defence installations are active participants in a mighty national endeavour to safeguard the sovereignty of the country. This distinguishes them from the workers in other industrial undertakings. I know our workers are patriotic people and when the opportunity comes, they will be prepared to offer every sacrifice in the service of their country. I must however utter here a note of caution in view of some recent incidents, that defence workers are engaged in producing equipment needed for defending our national sovereignty and nothing can be done or will be allowed to be done which would weaken our effort. No matter, how genuine the grievances are, that should not be allowed to jeopardise production. The

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various machineries of joint consultation must be made fuller use of for redress of grievances, but jeopardising production, as the House will appreciate, affects defence preparedness and any weakness in this might well threaten the very existence of the nation. I would, therefore, ask for the co-opration of all political parties to ensure and help in preventing incidents which threaten continuity of production. So they should realise the gravity of the situation in which we are placed today and should not try to precipitate matters.

We are prepared to look into matters concerning the HAL and also some other concerns. Shri Banerjee referred to a token strike on May 15. I am prepared to sit with them and to talk to them with a view to redress genuine grievances. But I would request them not to precipitate matters, not to think in terms of jeopardising defence production and defence preparedness.

Before I conclude I would like to say that the Defence Production establishments have proved their capability of mastering the latest technique and producing the most modern and sophisticated equipment. Today our fighting forces are assure of getting the most modern equipment necessary to enable them to discharge the task assigned to them.

We are on way to achieving self-sufficiency in important items of arms, we have developed new weapons of signifiant values and there is every reason to feel satisfied with the progress we have made in the matter of Defenec Production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the Jammu and Kashmir area in the case of MES employees, 1500 to 2000 of them, they were getting a field concession. This has arbitrarily been stopped from 1 March 1968. This is a very sensitive area. May I request him and the Minister to say whether they would restore this. There was actually a token strike, pen-down strike and hunger strike. What more is needed in Kashmir to press this demand? Will the Minister at least give me an assurance that he will look into the matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will certainly look into it. But I might explain that these three places to which the hon. Member refererd, that is, Jammu, Udhampur and Srinagar are places which we cannot say are field areas. In Jammu and Srinagar if concession was of free rations etc. that situation is completely changed. If the concession is withdrawn, the normal compensatory allowance admissible in any city or town of that size will certainly apply. It is really a switch-over from one to the other.

SHRI UMANATH: Most of these people came from outside places on the definite understanding that they would continue to get these concessions. If you want to withdraw the concessions, they say 'send us back or restore the concessions'.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is a separate issue which cannot be tagged on to this.

They were getting this. The other allowances which are normally admissible to their other colleagues, who are working in similar conditions, were not being paid to them. Now this concession of free rations is a peculiarity of a field area where there are actually field conditions. That has been withdrawn. In their place, they are entitled to the types of concessions which are available to their other brethren on the civilian side who are working in towns of the same size and same conditions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was referring to civilian workers.

श्री ब्र० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके जरिए से यह कहना चाहता हूं, खास कर जब कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर

साहब यहां बैठे हैं, कि जो हालत आज झांसी में है एक टेम्पिल को लेकर उस के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज अच्छी नहीं है । आपने और हम लोगों ने हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा की है लेकिन आज वहां पर जो हालत है, मिलिट्री के कब्जे में आने के बाद वह जो काली का टेम्पिल है, वहां पर हमारी बहनें और मातायें जाकर प्रार्थना नहीं कर सकती हैं तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस चीज पर गौर करें और आप मुझे टाइम दें ताकि मैं इस पर अच्छी तरह से प्रकाश डाल सकूं ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, the partition of India, the Nehruite policy of political extrovertism, the luxury of *panchsheel*, surrender of Tibet to Red China and the pacifist psychosthanea of the present Congress leaders in Delhi are the contributing factors that have led to the present predicament in our defence problem which is now consuming one third of the national revenue, an under-developed country like ours Yet it seems to me that our Government has neither a clear appraisal of the nature, strategy and tactics of the enemies, who are no longer potential or unidentified but are aggressively activated and actual, nor a defence policy for defending our national independence.

As to the nature of our enemies, it has been stated in this defence Report:

> "Of these, the Chinese danger poses to be a long-term one while the danger from Pakistan centres on certain problems and has certain elements which do not give it such a long-term character".

This is an absolutely misconceived appraisal of the danger from the side of Pakistan. Even if we make a complete gift of the whole of Kashmir to Pakistan, it will not be possible for this Government to stop the practice of belching out of volcanic hatred by Pakistan against India as long as the Pindi Lord has the necessity to rule over the colony of East Pakistan and to maintain that political chimera of the unity of Pakistan with the two antipodal regions completely separate from each other. For the existence of Pakistan, they will maintain a posture of perpetual enmity with India.

Our defence problem is indivisible so far as China and Pakistan are concerned and it is almost of the same nature. India faced successively one attack from China followed within three years by another from Pakistan. Now our problem is this. It must be remembered that these two potential enemies, China and Pakistan, have combined themselves in a solid phalanx with the sole objective of defeating India. The problem for the defence of India is this. We are completely encircled by two enemies, completely identifying themselves and forming a solid phalanx with the sordid policy of crippling India. Now it is potentials but they may actually strike India simultaneously, with synchronising thrust on all our frontiers. That is the crux of the problem before us today.

We have to realise what is the actual strategy and the tactics of the Sino-Pak phalanx against India. That strategy is to involve India in as many fronts as possible, even in our oceanic front, as on our other frontiers. They have also another objective—to create extra fronts, that is, fronts within our country. Everybody knows what is going on in Nagaland and the Mizo Hills and how they are being helped by Pakistan and China; everybody knows what the plebiscite fronts in Kashmir are trying to do. Therefore, we should not only consider facing the Sno-Pak phalanx on our frontiers but also facing the Pindi-Peking columns inside India. As I said, Sino-Pak collusion is trying not only to

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involve us in our frontiers but simultaneously also inside our country. Our defence tactics should be such as to meet this. What is our strength to match this joint phalanx of the Sino-Pak collusion? The report of the Defence Ministry admits that about thirteen to sixteen divisions of the Chinese army are deployed in the Himalayan border; it also says that Pakistan has doubled its land army. What does it amount to, as against the strength of our army of 8.25 lakhs? The strength of the existing Sino-Pak armies which we are facing, excluding the paramilitary forces of Pakistan, is over a million. We have to face the army of China and Pakistan combined together and it will be nearly a million. What was the strength of the Army of Pakistan before 1965? Hon'ble Defence Minister is nodding his head against the number I mentioned.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I did not want to interrupt your train of thought. You continue with your speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He should kindly stop nodding. My point is that at this moment we are out-numbered with respect to the strength of the joint Sino-Pak armies.

It had been admitted by our Defence Minister that since 1965, Pakistan had doubled its Air Force. Today, in every paper it has come out that America has permitted the sale to Pakistan of about 100 M 47 Patten tanks and also planes from other countries. In the naval front also Pakistan has five submarines while we have none. With respect to China, the report tells us that China has made progress in nuclear weaponry at a pace which we could not even anticipate. This is the admission by our Government.

Faced with such a serious defence problem what should be our policy? How can we counter the potential enemy which any day may turn out to be an actual enemy, both in our frontiers and inside our country? I should say that our policy should be that we should counter the enemy with those very tactics and strategy, which they have directed against us. Our potential enemies are trying to involve us in almost all our fronts and also inside our country. If you want to match them, you have to counter them by their own strategy and tactics. When it comes to this, our so-called policy of Panchsheel comes in our way. We are living in a shell; we have created a sort of a world for ourselves, as if the world is living in some sort of a utopian ideology. So far as defence is concerned, at any time, anywhere in the world, whatever be the brand of the country, communist or fascist or militarist or capitalist, the only one consideration that guides defence is national security. I shall give you a few classic examples. What was the Stalinist defence policy? Fascism was the sworn enemy of communism. What did Stalin do during last great war? Communist Stalin joined fascist Nazi Hitler and then within two years joined the American capitalism and fought fascist Germany with American arms, American weapons and American ammunitions. Another classic example is that of Egypt which is maintainig its defence alliance with Russia while in Egypt the communist party is banned and almost all communists are jailed. There is no deep ideological love between China and Pakistan yet they combined—which I cite as the third classic example. Yet they have formed a solid phalanx against India. The fourth example is from our own country—that is of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He wanted to go to Russia; Russia refused to give him shelter. He went to Germany where he joined hands with Germany. Germany declared war against Russia and wanted Netaji, Azad Hind Fauj to be sent to Russia. He refused to do so. When

he came to Japan, the Japanese declared war against China but Netaji refused to follow suit. In the case of every nation, as in the case of Netaji also, what was the supreme consideration regarding Defence policy. It is nothing else but national security and national independence. Be it a communist or capitalist or militarist or fascist Government, the prime factor and the guiding principle of Defence policy is national security. There is no other consideration or ideology or politics for any nation in the world for any. The only consideration to guide national defence is national security. Netaji joined hands with the Communists, with the fascists, with the imperialists; but he never allowed himself to be identified with the internal politics of any nation. That should be our objective.

16 hrs.

As I have already stated, counter the strategy and the tactics of the enemy by similar moves. The enemy is trying to involve us in as many fronts as possible. Here I will again, just remind you of the classic remark of Bismark who said: 'Do not allow the two wings of the eagle to fight simultaneously." Whenever Germany did it during the first war and the second war, Germany got defeated so long as they were fighting with the two wings of the eagle. But when the Germany were fighting only one side, they were victorious. As long as we have to fight with two wings of an 'eagle' on the eastern and western Himalayas, as we are almost encircled today, we have to fight simultaneously the synchronised Sino-Pak thrusts with outnumbered physical strength, outnumbered armaments, outnumbered air force and outnumbered naval force. Therefore, keeping aside all ideological considerations, all so called fashonable policies of *panch sheel* what should we do? The only one consideration—the consideration of national security—should be our guiding principle in defence sphere.

So, I would suggest, firstly, Indo-Soviet collaboration. It is very good that a move has been initiated by the Government. But the Government is not cautious enough. Just to have military hardware from Russia, the Government of India is not cautious enough to see that Communist Russia is not allowed to sell Communism in India along with the military hardware. Secondly, it is time that some sort of defence pact with Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia and Ceylon are entered into. The British power is evacuating from that side and a vacuum is being created. Now that Burma is at loggerheads with China, the time is very propitious, very opportune, for India to enter into a defence pact with those neighbouring countries who believe with us in the policy of non-involvement. Thirdly, we should have defence and political understanding with Afghanistan Fourthly—I know our Government would shudder to think of it—but I am making this suggestion with all sense of responsibility—with all faith in peace and socialism, I would say that India, for her own interests, that is to involve China in another front,—India must establish political and some sort of military relationship with the Taiwan Government, i.e. the Formosa Government. If Red China could enter into a treaty of friendship with Fascist Pakistan, if Russia could join hands with capitalist America at a time when it is fighting fascist Germany, can we not enter into some kind of alliance with an enemy of China to contain the menace of China? Is it not in our national interest? Is it not in the interest of natinoal security? We have to throw away all political principles so that a part of the strength of the enemy could be confined to the other front. Is it not necessary to do that? What are the Sino-Pak phalanx doing? We should counter them with the same strategy, by keeping them engaged in as many fronts as possible. Is it not necessary for us to do that for our own national security.

Then without entering into too collboration with other governments,

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about which we are very much touchy, we should follow the policy of Netaji, i.e., not entranging too much our relation with the enemy of our enemy. We should not estrange too much of our political relationship with the enemy of our enemy. I do not want to elaborate on that for obvious reasons.

Then I come to another thing on which also our Government is very touchy. They will immediately jump up when I mention it. In India we have several lakhs of Tibetan refugees. We are providing them with rehabilitation. But I would tell the government that if they really want to fight on the Himalayan front, while providing rehabilitation to the Tibetan refugees, at the same time, they should keep an army of brilliant mountain fighters who know the climate of Himalayas, who know every region of Himalayas and their terrains. You may raise several divisions of the Tibetan army. If you can recruit Nepalis, have Nepalis in our army. If possible, have the Khampas, because they know every area of the Himalayas. You can have a Khampa division. They will fight China like tigers in the Himalayan frontier.

Then, we should vigorously support the Pakhtoons and the independent movement of the East Pakistanis.

Here I may give my personal experience, which is something dangerous. I had a talk with a top military officer in a certain place on a certain occasion. For obvious reasons, I would not mention the place. There the military were called to give service to the civilian people. I was surprised to find that even 10 per cent of the equipments that were taken there did not work due to either operational and mechanical defects. This is dangerous. Government must go into it thoroughly. Even during the Indo-Pakistan war it was reported that 40 per cent of our tanks did not operate effectively due to mechanical faults.

Lastly, every day we are facing the problem of meeting the challenge of Chinese propaganda. On the Himalayan region they are selling books on their theory of communism. Even in yesterday's paper there was a news item that the Chinese are publishing books and pamphlets to be transported to Bengal to be distributed among the people just to undermine the morale of the Indian army. It is time that Indian army is given certain ideological *training Kasam khaya*, the old British concept of loyalty would not do The Indian army should be inspired with a sense of patriotism, with a sense of Indian nationalism, with a sense of mission, with the knowledge that they have a mission to fulfil. As Netaji said, "India has a mission to fulfil and for that India has passed through centuries of innumerable visiccitudes." That type of ideological training should be given to our army if you want to match the phalanx of the Chinese army. Jai Hind.

16.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER: The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 25वें प्रतिवेदन से जो 27 मार्च, 1968 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up the introduction of Bills.

16.09 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Amendment of Section 16.

श्री निहाल सिंह : (चंदौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता 1908 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

श्री निहाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri M. Narayan Reddy . . . absent. Shri Hem Raj.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 3, 5A etc.)

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HEM RAJ: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 329)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 75 and 164)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.".

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 29-3-68.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

16.10 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of sections 292, 293, etc.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha. Shri D. C. Sharma will continue his speech. He has already taken two minutes. The time allotted for this Bill is one hour and thirty minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये (मूंगेर) मेरी एक प्रार्थना है । ये दोनों राज्य सभा के विधेयक हैं । मेरा जो विधेयक है और जो इन दोनों के बाद है और जो ट्रेड यूनियंज के सम्बन्ध में है उसको रखने के लिए मुझे आधा मिनट दे दिया जाए । कम से कम विचारार्थ तो वह पेश हो जाए । वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है । खुद हाथी साहब ने मुझ से कहा था कि वह इस पर बहस चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us see, it depends upon the time.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been asked to pilot a Bill, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1967 by Diwan Chaman Lall, M.P., as passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 15th December, 1967.

I have the great privilege to pilot a Bill in this House which was sponsored by Diwan Chaman Lall in the Rajya Sabha and which was also passed by the Rajya Sabha. I may submit very respectfully that when I went to the first sitting of the Indian National Congress in 1920, in Calcutta, it was my privilege to hear Diwan Chaman Lall. What a wonderful and eloquent speech he made at that time! Since then, he has been the champion of Indian nationalism. He has been in the vanguard of Indian patriots and he has served the Indian nation in many ways. I think India can be proud of a great son like Diwan Chaman Lall.

Now, Diwan Chaman Lall moved this Bill on the 3rd May, 1963 and this Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion on the 26th February, 1965. After the public opinion had been obtained and the public opinion went, by and large, in favour of the Bill, it was referred to a Select Committee on the 19th August, 1967 and the Select Committee consisted of several Members. If you like, I can read their names.

Then, the Select Committee invited some expert witnesses to give evidence before it. One of those witnesses was our ex-Attorney General, Shri M. C. Setalvad. Then, Shri A. P. Chari who is a very eminent jurist appeared before the Select Committee. Even some artistes were called before the Select Committee to give evidence. One of the artistes that was called was Shri Prithvi Raj Kapoor who is well-known all over India and all over the world. One of the witnesses that was called was also—she is well-known and, I think, Shri Madhu Limaye may be knowing her—Shrimati Leela Chitnis.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the implication?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: She comes from Maharashtra. I know her. What is the harm in that?

Then, there was also an eminent lawyer, Shri G. S. Pathak, who became the Minister of Law for sometime but, unfortunately, he did not continue as the Minister of Law. Now he is a Governor of one of the States of India.

Now, this Bill says that the definition of 'obscenity' should be, in the first place, extended and, in the second place, should be delimited. It should be extended if it affects public morals. It should be extended so that our younger generation and even our old persons are not exposed to those influences which degrade the moral character of a person, and so that we can have a nation which is free from these depraving influences.

You may be knowing that on the pavements of these big cities, like, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta, you find such stuff as very very dangerous for the consumption of the youth of this country. I know the old man are not subject to these temptations . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Because they have had their day. But the matter is that the sale of these obscene books, magazines, pamphlets, etc. which give nude pictures, obscene pictures, which are very very immoral should be done away with.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is obscene'?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is better you define it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: The hon. Member asks me what is obscene. I should say that anything that appeals to our crude instincts, anything that excites lascivious feelings in us, anything that promotes a desire for sexual indulgence of a very questionable kind, anything like that, is obscene.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): He is a Professor and he can explain it very well.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Now, anything that tries to bring down the moral tone of a person, young or old, or of a nation, newly born or old, is to be banned and banished.

Formerly, the conviction was only for a few months, for three months, and the fine was also of a smaller amount. Now, under this Bill, the conviction has been extended to two years with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and also with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

What I am doing is not something very unusual.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Whom are you going to fine for Konarak?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I am coming to that. Why are you becoming so impatient? I shall submit very respectfully that any one of us who had read, 'In a Tunisian Oasis' by Aldous Huxley, will know how things such as books, pamphlets, pictures and all those kinds of things are shown in some of the cities of the world and how they are finding their way to the other parts of the world also. It is our duty to protect the younger generation and also the older generation from these things.

Now I will come to Konarak as demanded by my elder brother, Acharya Kripalani. Here it is said:

> "the publication of which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the ground that such book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure is in the interest of science . . ."

Konarak's pictures are in the interest science . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What science?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: They are the combination of art and sciences . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए एक संस्कृत श्लोक कह दूं ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: You do not know as much of Sanskrit as I do.

I was submitting that these Konarak pictures promote the interests of creation, of science, and also give us a visual representation of that act of creation of which Lord Brahma was the chief exponent. Those things are beyond the purview of this Bill. Faithful representations and figures in the interest of science, literature and art are excluded. You will find such pictures in any modern art gallery—abstract art, imagist art and expressionist art and all that. Therefore, these things are there.

Then there are certain things which are kept or used *bona fide* for religious purposes. Somebody may put a question about the Madurai temple. They are for *bona fide* religious purposes; people go there to worship; they do not go there to learn any corrupt practices. Therefore, such things should not be covered by this Bill.

Then:

> "any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in—
>
> any ancient monument . . ."

Konarak is an ancient monument.

> " . . . any ancient monument within the meaning of the ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, or
>
> "any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose."

Therefore, this Bill does not include in its purview these things, which I have said, which are used for any religious purposes.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What do you say about Vastraapaharan by Gopi Krishna?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Gopi Krishna is a symbol of divine love, mystic love; it represents love which transcends the human domain.

Here also, there is some kind of punishment. Of course, the punishment has been enhanced in this case also, namely:

> "on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees . . .".

The idea is to ban obscenity wherever it is found excepting for art, religion and the other things which I have just stated, and I do not think that any sane person will object to this kind of thing.

Now it is said,

> "in sub-section (1) of section 99A—
>
> for the words "seditious matter", the words "seditious or obscene matter . . .".
>
> shall be substituted.".

Sedition is bad; sedition is something that is subversive. Sometimes a seditious person becomes..... (*Interruptions*):

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkothai): Why do you bring 'sedition' with obscenity?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I will come to that.

Sometimes seditious persons become rivers become monarchs, become the architects of the destinies of the nation. That is what happens. But no person who has tried to bring forward obscene pictures or books has ever attained the calibre

of those who have been rebels. What were these Congressmen? They were rebels at one time. I do not know how many times Acharya Kripalani went to jail for preaching sedition? I do not know how many times Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to jail for this. I think, he spent thirteen years in jail for preaching sedition. Therefore, I feel that sedition can be pardoned, because sometimes the persons who preach sedition become the rulers of the country. But when you come to obscenity, you must understand, and you all know very well, that you cannot detect it. Sedition may lie on the surface, it may be detected, it may be found out, it may be dealt with properly, but obscenity is something which goes underground, which is an undertone of a section of the society somewhere. Therefore, we have got to plug that loophole. As you know very well, we are living in very difficult times. I do not want to bring to your notice what is happening in some countries in the West, what is happening in some countries in Europe, Asia and America. But you must know that one thing which is sapping the morality of the people of those countries is that this obscenity is becoming an obsession with some persons and they have no law there to deal with it. Our Indian people have been trained in the tenets preached by the Vedas, the beloved Geetha. Our Indians have been trained in the doctrine preached by the Holy Koran; our Indians have been trained in the principles which have been enunciated in the Holy Bible. Our Indians have been trained in those noble principles which have been enshrined in the ancient books of wisdom.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member must conclude now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Therefore, Mr. Chaman Lal has done a national service by bringing forward this Bill, and I am sure that this Bill, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, will be passed by this House also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

Now as the Elders have passed it and as an elder has started the debate here, I will now call, Acharya Kripalaniji to come forward and speak.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): I have only to say that such a Bill which has very serious consequences should not be discussed in a House that is empty, almost empty. I think this Bill requires very great consideration before it is passed into law. So I have nothing . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the subject of the Bill you do not want to make any observation?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: No observation. Sir, the Bill is too complicated to be discussed like this. However, when we are taking upon ourselves a responsibility, it should be taken after great consideration. This is not such a Bill which as the Professor says is an innocent Bill. We have in our ancient literature and in our own ancient sculptures, art, architecture and temples many thing that the present generation might consider to be obscene. It is a fact that except the educated, all these pictures are not seen by the devout. The devout go to the temple for one and one purpose only, to have the 'darshan' of God and to be a little more human than they would otherwise be. These pictures are seen and examined by the educated or by the foreigner. If a Bill of this nature is to be passed in such a hurry, I feel it is dangerous. It requires a thorough examination and it may be sent, if

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

you think it proper, to a Select Committee, not of puritans but of people who live in this world and know what is happening in the world. And people are not so much influenced by only what is produced here. Many of our people go outside India. Who is going to check them and those who go outside India, as the Professor may not be knowing, bring with them foreign fashions and foreign morals also. How is he going to check them? To-day foreign travel has become so common that if you have anything to do with a government, you can at once go to foreign countries. So many people go for education and for other purposes like trade and industry. Therefore, all that I have to say is that this Bill should not be passed in any hurry. It must be thoroughly examined by a Select Committee of experts who know something about these things.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): It is surprising for me that Prof. Sharma should have accepted and taken on him the job of piloting this kind of a Bill in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not piloting but following it up.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is even worse. I have been listening to Prof. Sharma's speech on many an occasion in this House and never before he sounded so apologetic as he had today. And practically he was unable to make any point whatsoever to convince the House as to the necessity of such a kind of a measure to-day in the prevailing situation in this country or elsewhere in the world.

Sir, I would like to submit, as our Acharyaji has said, there are many ramifications that we have to go into before we can come to any kind of a conclusion. But I would like to make a few observations on the face of the Bill as it apppears. It looks very absurd, it is very hipocritical and it has a sort of duplicity writ large on the face of it.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Bill itself is obscene.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: In a way it can be called 'obscene' also. They tried to exempt art, science and our religious monuments and all that. I think it is possible to keep away science from this. To some extent it may be practicable to keep away science, particularly, medical science from the public and all that. But, with regard to art and religion, I am afraid how are they going to have a different code for that and at the same time prevent and proscribe books of other kind? For example, I do not know whether they could prescribe the KAMASUTRA of Vatsyayana or if it is going to be termed as a science, I do not know whether there could be any other book which could be more obscene than Vatsyayana's KAMASUTRA.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI: Or Gita Govindam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing obscene because you have not defined what is 'obscene'. You are borrowing a word or a phrase.

श्री मधु लिमये : इंडियन पीनल कोड में तो होगी उस की व्याख्या ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You first define. Without defining do not stamp any book or any art treasure with obscenity. First define what is 'obscenity'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, there is that beautiful verse of Lord Byren—'Confession of a Bride'. You please read it, Sir.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: So, even on the face of it, the task seems to be an impossible task. In religion, as

Acharyaji has rightly pointed out, all people are not devouts and move only on a high philosophical plane. There are many common people who go there, common people who are rather very keen to look around our temple cars and other inscriptions and other sculptures. There are obscene things. Even the love acts are depicted in many of the cars in the temples that we find. So, when once you are going to permit this kind of things, it is a duplicity and it is hypocrisy to try to prevent and prescribe other kinds of books dubbing them as obscene. This is the basic thing that we have to go into.

I have a very important point here. In Madras in the thirties and forties a sort of movement was started to purify Hinduism and they have been rather very vociferous and they were attacking all kinds of obscenities that we find in our Itihasas and some of our Puranas and for that they were dubbed as atheists and actually the Party to which I belong, our leader, Mr. Annadurai was dubbed as an atheist because he criticised some of our ancient scriptures and all that on the ground that they are purely phornographic and that kind of argument was advanced. So at that time some thinking people did feel that there was a ground to purify our own religion. Actually he wrote a dialogue for a cinema and it was made into a picture. It was called 'Servant Maid' in Tamil. There was a hue and cry in Tamilnad that that film should be prohibited and banned. Then some elder statesmen thought that they should see the film before banning it. They saw the film and they said, 'If this can be termed as atheism, we are afraid that the definition is something different. So, they said that it is very well and they did not wish the banning of the film. So, like that we had some experience with regard to this kind of activities. So I would be glad if as Acharyaji has suggested, the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. If that is not possible and if we have to take that burden, then I am afraid we are taking a drastic measure. In that case, probably, those religious minded people may not like it.

Coming to the question of obscenity itself, as you have rightly pointed out, it is not defined. It is not well-defined.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a question of puritanism. Prudery and puritanism must be distinguished.

श्री रबि राय (पुरी) : कहां खत्म होता है कहां शुरू होता है ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is very difficult to define because it is very subjective. It all depends upon how a man feels. A normal person may not consider certain books as obscene whereas an abnormal man may consider them as very obscene. So, I do not know how we are going to judge these things.

That I would like very much to stress is this that this question arises not only with regard to books but even with regard to our cinemas, censoring etc. For example, time and again there has been a demand in this House that the censoring with regard to our regional films etc. should be more strict and so on.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: And also the radio.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: At the same time, with regard to the foreign films they say that it does not matter much. After all, it is horrifying and very much revolting we see that our Indian boys and girls are kissing in our Indian films, but when it comes to the case of foreign films, they can even go further and do anything they like and we do not feel much about it because we think that it is all right since it is their culture. There are many posters, and there are many kinds of pictures which are intended for adults only. All kinds of posters are appearing on the walls and on the streets where the students and the younger generation and the adolescents have a chance to

[Shri S. Kandapan]

look at them. I do not know how this kind of duplicity can be permitted in this land.

So, when we think of this measure we have to take into cognizance all the aspects of the matters before we arrive at a conclusion. It seems that Government are going to have this Bill passed, but I would like to plead with them very much that it is not good and it will create a lot of complication in this country with regard to various kinds of literature in Hindi, Sanskrit and in Tamil etc. For example, in Tamil literature, before the Pallava age, that is, before the 2nd century AD there was no quarrel with regard to these obscenities; and the literature was very much above this kind of level, but in the Pallava age and during the Chola period, there was a lot of copying from Sanskrit and quite a good number of such works are considered to be the best of literature by some people there; though I may not agree with them there are others who consider them as very good literature.

So, this will lead to a lot of complications. It would also be very difficult to define what is art and what is strictly not art, and what is somewhat related to religion and what is not related to religion. Everything can be explained as being related to religion. It is quite possible. Similarly, everything can be explained as related to science. These days, we talk of sex science or sexology. This is a developing science nowadays. I do not know how Shri D. C. Sharma is going to boycott that secience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri D. C. Sharma cannot develop it now.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: These are all matters which are very logical. So, let us not pass this Bill in a very lighthearted way. That is my appeal to Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dattatraya Kunte.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I am not speaking.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is Shri Dattatraya Kunte linked with obscenity?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Let the older generation speak first, and then I would like to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Shri Nambiar consider himself to be old I do not think so.

SHRI NAMBIAR: After the old generation has finished, I would speak.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: For the edification of the House, may I give the definition of the term 'puritan'? A puritan is one who not only denies the good things of the world to himself but wants others to be denied of the legitimate things also.

SHRI RANE (Buldana): I rise to oppose the Bill.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He is of the younger generation.

SHRI RANE: My main reason for doing so is this. If this Bill is passed, even our ancient Sanskrit literature and some books belonging to our ancient literature will come under its mischief.

Besides, as my hon. friend has pointed out, some objects of art which are denicted in our temples standing for hundreds of years will also be brought within the mischief of this.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: There will be new temples erected around the colleges and universities.

SHRI RANE: I am speaking about the old temples. If we read clause 2(a) (i) of this Bill we find that everything will come within its mischief. My submission is that we should not be so touchy on this subject.

Two or three days ago, I read a news item in the Press that in Britain a

course on sexology was going to be introduced in the schools there. When others nations are considering whether sex as a subject or sex knowledge should be given to the pupils, why should we be so touchy about these things? They are thinking over the question whether sex knowledge should be introduced at an early stage or at a later stage. So, why should we be touchy about these matters?

It is said that the books are there. I would submit that they are mostly imported ones. My submission is that prevention is better than cure. If Government want to prevent these things, then let them proscribe the books at the import stage itself when they are coming into our country. Therefore, why should they have this Bill to prescribe everything? They can proscribe everything at the stage of import itself.

I find that the punishment also has been increased to a very large extent. I do not think that that is justified. There are so many pavement book-sellers. Are we going to prosecute them all? Is it possible? I do not think that that is possible.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Are we going to prosecute every smuggler and every bootlegger?

SHRI RANE: He cannot bring in the question of smugglers here. After all, the books are available.

I personally feel that Government should consult the States also. These are all detailed questions for the State Governments. I do not know whether Government have sonsulted the State Governments or not.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: They have been consulted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Bill has already been circulated.

SHRI RANE: What are the views of the State Governments?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: They are all mostly in favour of this.

SHRI RANE: Even if the States have given their opinion in favour of this, I am against it. The provision in the Bill covers a picture, a pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing painting and so on. So, my submission is that it would be a source of harassment for the sellers, and, therefore, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: He has not read the exception.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: What will he do with the radio?

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अफसोस है कि इस विधेयक का मुझे घोर विरोध करना पड़ रहा है । मैं सब से पहले तो यह कहूंगा कि यह जो विधेयक राज्य-सभा से पारित हो कर यहां आया है इस के पीछ उद्देश्य क्या है—यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है क्योंकि स्टेटमेन्ट आफ़ आब्जैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्ज इस के साथ नहीं हैं । शायद राज्य सभा में रहे होंगे लेकिन शर्मा जी को यहां भी रखना चाहिये था कि किस लिये यह विधेयक लाये हैं ?

मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम किस तरह का समाज किस तरह की संस्कृति का निर्माण इस देश में करना चाहते हैं । क्या संकीर्णता, कट्टरता और ढोंगीपन के आधार पर हम समाज को बनाना चाहते हैं या हम समाज को उदारता के आधार पर संगठित करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : यह ढोंगी लोगों का ही तो देश है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अब चाहते हैं कि कम किया जाय तो हम भी चाहते हैं कि ढोंग कम किया जाये । पूरे तौर से तो ढोंग खत्म होगा नहीं हिन्दुस्तान में ।

[श्री मधुलिमये]

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय आज इंग्लिस्तान में भी जिसके बारे में कहा जाता था कि बड़े ढोंगी लोग हैं जीर्ण मतवादी लोग हैं उनके यहां भी आप देखिए कि एबार्शन, आबसीनिटी, ड्रिंकिंग लाज, होमो-सेक्शुअलिटी, (गर्भपात, अश्लीलता, मदिरापान तथा समलिंग संबंध)—और भी मैं नाम गिना सकता हूं—इन चार-पांच चीजों के बारे में हाउस आफ कामन्स में लगातार आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि ब्रिटेन के कानूनों में ऐसे परिवर्तन किये जायें जिनसे वह अधिक उदार बनें .... (व्यवधान) ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Parliament has legislated on this.

श्री मधुलिमये : एबार्शन गर्भपात के बारे में वहां भी शाह सहन के कमेटी बैठी है।

तो मैं कहना चाहता था कि यह असल में सावल उदारवादी और संकीर्णता, कट्टरता, ढोंगपन के बीच वाला है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की परम्पराओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं प्रोफेसर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस लें।

कवि कालिदास के बारे में मैं ने सुना है बहुत सारी बातें ऐसी हैं जिनके प्रमाण नहीं मिलते—कि कालिदास जब कुमारसम्भव की रचना करते थे तो ऐसा माना जाता है कि उसमें शिव और पार्वती की लीलाओं के बारे में वे जो लिख रहे थे उससे उस समय का जो जीर्ण मतवादी समाज था या जो समाज के नेता थे वे इतना नाराज हो गए कि कालिदास को अपना कार्य अधूरा छोड़ना पड़ा। यह भी एक भावना है सही है या गलत, इसके बारे में इतिहास में इस तरह की किंवदन्ती हां कहिये प्रचलित है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने अपने विधेयक द्वारा क्या अपवाद एक्सेप्शन्स बताये हैं। इन्होंने उसमें :

'any' Ancient monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958'.

का उल्लेख किया है। तो इसमें प्राचीन साहित्य भी नहीं बचता। इमारतों की बात तो साफ हो गई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो प्राचीन है वह किसी न किसी जमाने में आधुनिक रहा होगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में फिर नये खजुराहो नये कोणार्क नये सोमनाथ पुरम आदि शिल्प जो प्रायः कम हैं वह आइन्दा फिर उत्पन्न हों? जो पहले था वही सिर्फ रहे? वह नया नहीं चाहते उसके लिए कोई संरक्षण नहीं है। मैं इसको पसन्द नहीं करता। प्राचीन साहित्य के लिए कोई संरक्षण नहीं है नये साहित्य के लिए नये शिल्प के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। साथ ही साथ में यह भी मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अदालत में जाकर हम लोग साबित करें कि फलां फलां वस्तु कला-वस्तु है या साहित्य है या विज्ञान है और लोक कल्याणकारी है इसकी क्या जरूरत है? इसलिए इनके जो एक्सेप्शन हैं उसमें जबर्दस्त तब्दीली होनी चाहिए। इन्होंने जो कहा है

Exception—which is proved to be justified.

तो आब्सीनिटी की व्याख्या भी नहीं बनाई है।

'section 292 shall be re-numbered as section 920 thereof and before sub-section 920, as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted.'

हां, इसमें व्याख्या है। अश्लीलता आब्सीनिटी क्या है यह बताया है। इस पर भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। इसपर बहुत जबर्दस्त झगड़ा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here also it is subjective in a sense. For

a decision, an objective definition is called for. Here it has been stated:

'lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest...'

Appeals in what sense? I take it is subjective.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि न्यायालय में जो फैसला होता है वह भी समाज में जो मान्यताएं प्रचलित हैं उसी के आधार पर होता है। अमरीका का उदाहरण लीजिये। नीग्रोज के बारे में 60–70 साल पहले सुप्रीम-कोर्ट का फैसला था समान परन्तु, अलग, इक्वल बट सेपरेट, लेकिन 70 साल के बाद उसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ कि सेपरेट कैन नाट बी इक्वल, अलग समान हो ही नहीं सकता। इसी प्रकार से मैं डी०एच० लारेन्स की किताब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। "लेडी चैटर्लीज लवर" के बारे में इंगलैंड में पहले क्या फैसला था और अब क्या फैसला है? तो न्यायालयों के फैसले भी जो समाज में मान्यताएं प्रचलित होती हैं उनके आधार पर बदलते रहते हैं। इस लिये मैं यह अधिकार न्यायालयों को देना नहीं चाहता हूं। अगर आप इस तरह से परिवर्तन करें कि जो एक्सेप्शन में दिया हुआ है

'the publication of which is proved to be justified as being...'

उसकी जगह पर सिर्फ :

'any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting representation or figure is in the nature of science, literature, art or learning or other objects of general concern'.

रखें तो मैं उस पर सोचने के लिए तैयार हूं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि खुद हमारे संस्कृत साहित्य में एक श्लोक है,

अगर उसमें बखान किया हुआ, उस तरह का समाज हमको बनाना है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। प्रोफसर साहब स्वयं जानते हैं :

"साहित्य संगीत कला विहीनः
साक्षात् पशु पुच्छ विषाणहीनः।
तृणं न खादनपि जीवमानः
तद् भाग धेयं परमं पशुणाम्॥

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा समाज बन जायेगा जिनमें न साहित्य पनपेगा और न कला पनपेगी और न विज्ञान पनपेगा। पशुओं का समाज बन जायेगा, हालं कि उनकी दुम नहीं रहेगी, न सींग रहेंगे और शायद प्राणी घास भी नहीं खायेंगे, लेकिन बाकी मानों में शायद पशुओं का ही वह समाज बन जायेगा। आप इस तरह का समाज पैदा करने की बात न करें और इसलिये आप इसको वापिस लें। यहां पर जो चर्चा उठाई गई वह बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन प्रस्ताव को वापस लो, विधेयक अधिक उदार बनाओ।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I very strongly oppose this Bill because it is absolutely a reactionary piece of legislation. If you look through this Bill, you will find that the police is made the judge. First of all, he has to say which piece of literature or art or whatever it is obscene, because in the definition of 'obscenity', we find mentioned 'if it is lasciviou s or appeals to the prurient interest, etc.' That means the policeman becomes the judge.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: No, no.

DR. RANEN SEN: Yes, exactly.

Secondly, the police magistrate or district judge who generally repre-

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

sents the very backward section of people, backward in th sense not only political but social also, with a very obsolete outlook and ideas in regard to these matters, becomes the authority to decide.

Let us try to understand our social progress. I have got plenty of grey hair. I am nearly 60. 50 years ago in our State, Bengal, a book was proscribed as obscene. It was titled *Model Behen*. 50 years—that was nearly 1916 or 1918. But during the civil disobedience movement days, that book was not considered obscene. Social outlook, ideas change; it is bound to change. If through Bills of this kind you try to reduce obscenity, then you are apparently wanting to control the progress of society. You cannot do that. It says here: "...any publication which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the ground and in the interest of science, literature, etc..." Somebody was quoting a sanskrit sloka. We have read Vidyapathi. If this Bill were to become an Act, then we have to give proof that it is literature...

17 hrs.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: No, no.

DR. RANEN SEN: Why no? Where have you said that ancient literature is exempt from the application of this Bill. In Vidyapathi, there is one famous poem:

"Aji Mujhu Shubh Din Vela,
Kamini Pekhanu Sina nake Vela.."

He goes on to describing what he saw in the woman who was taking bath and you can understand. All this piece of literature will be subject to harassment. Nowhere is it written that such ancient literature will be spared by the police or judiciary. Social progress is taking place, along with a political progress. In Calcutta or in other cities about fifty years ago there would be few married girls who were not veiled; that was considered to be immoral. Now, what is the position in the cities, or even villages? The position has changed. I shall give you one single instance. In Denmark there was an obscenity law. I do not exactly remember the name. Pornographic or obscene literature was banned. Statistics were collected by the Danish Government about the readers of such literature. It was found that a majority of the readers, 85 per cent were people who had grey hair just like Shri Sharma and myself. You, Sir, do not have any hair and so you belong to a separate category; younger people constituted only 15 per cent of the readers of pornographic and obscene literature. The Danish Government abolished the law. The year before last I had been to Denmark and I got this story from the people who are responsible, direct. It was found that within a year of the abolition of that law, the number of so-called obscene literature came down; the sale of such books was going down. How did they do it? Not by increasing police measures. This sort of measure to control social progress will be very bad. I do not know how our elders have passed it.

The main source of corruption or social crime grows out of poverty; it is because man exploits man. That is the root cause of all the social crimes, vulgarity and immorality and the degradation of the nation. This Government, instead of tackling those things, tries to do these things. Is it not known that in Delhi there are plenty of street walkers, in all the cities of India? Is it not due to poverty and similar reasons that women sell their body? That does not affect our Government or the elders? Poverty is at the root of social degradation. Two or three days back,

there was a piece of news in Delhi papers. Since it was published, I say this in this House. They produced a film in Sweden in which there was the actual picture of sexual intercourse.... (*Interruptions*). The news item was there in the newspapers and I think many of us must have read it. It is a fact. The Film censor board decided to cut that scene. We are Members of Parliament and these are questions that come up. The decision of the board was rescinded by the Government. I do not want our Government to go to that extent but let not the Government try to put the clock back. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and I agree with the hon. Members who have said that serious attention should be given to this Bill and further discussions should be held before we consider it and pass it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A number of Members want to speak. They say it is too serious a matter; it is not a party question. Our time was an hour and a half. If I am to stick to that time, I will have to call the Minister now. What is the pleasure of the House?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि इसके बाद जो दूसरा बिल है उस सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव हम अगर चर्चा के पास कर दें और इस मौजूदा बिल पर और चर्चा चलने का मौका दें। अत में जो मेरा बिल उसे मुझे पेश करने का मौका दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to take the sense of the House. At 6.30 there is half an hour discussion and Shri Limaye should get some time to introduce his Bill. There is another Bill of Shri D. C. Sharma for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. We shall have to keep five minutes for them.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Before you take the sense of the House, I want to say that the provisions of this Bill which had been moved by the hon. Member need some explanation because it appears after hearing the hon. Members that the provisions had been misread. Actually the Bill seeks to make liberal the provisions of the Act. Every hon. Member has been asking for it, as if it is going to make it more prudish; it is not so; it is going to make it more liberal. If you so desire, I shall intervene earlier and explain the provisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall conclude the debate if you want to offer some explanations. It is a matter in which every Member is concerned. Because it had been passed by the elders, we should not take it as if they had given enough thought. As Acharya Kripalani has said, we must give serious consideration to this. If you want to intervene at this stage, before I call other hon. Members, I am prepared to give you an opportunity.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Law by its very nature should be well-defined.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will fix a time-limit of three minutes.

SHRI A. T. SARMA (Bhanjanagar): I strongly oppose this Bill, because it goes dead against the culture, religion and the ancient literature of our country. I am going to explain it now. Even in Rig Veda we have many samvadas such as Yama Yami Samvad and Sarma Samvad which are full of obscenity. Then, all the Shaiva Puranas deal with the lingam which is also obscene. All the entire Tantra literature should be proscribed because they also deal with lingam. Then, the Sanskrit literature is full of what you call obscene passages. It is impossible to define obscenity. In our daily life we use Bhagini and Bhagavathi etc.

[Shri A. T. Sharma]

What is the meaning of Bhagini and Bhagavathi? Should these be treated as obscene words? If anybody goes to court and says "he has used the words Bhagini and Bhagavathi, which are obscene" and the court punishes such a person, it will create a difficult situation. In our Alangar Shastra they have defined Ashleela. That language which is in use, that cannot be said to be Ashleela. That is why Shiva Linga, Bhagini and Bhagavathi are used because they are not obscene. That is why I say that this Bill is against our culture.

Then, in my State, all the temples are full of picture of obscene poses, all sorts of bandhas. Outside the temples we can see so many pictures which are obscene. That is the peculiarity of Orissa temples. Outside the temple we see that type of pictures and then we go and worship God inside the temple. All the walls of our temples depict people in various poses. So, our culture, our literature, our ancient books permit them: In the Naishada Mahakavya there is one complete sarga (cavit) describing the private parts of the woman. In all the languages of India there are certain books which describe certain private parts of men and women and they are full of obscene passages. Should we proscribe those books, especially when our religion, our traditions and our culture permit them? So, this Bill should not at all be passed. I strongly oppose it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Our society is more puritanical than any other society. I think it should be left untouched.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchivappalli): As Shri Shukla has stated, there is a lot of confusion about this measure. This measure is meant for liberalisation. So, we should not oppose the Bill as such..... (*Interruptions*) Kindly bear with me.

SHRI MADUH LIMAYE: Throw it out.. ..

SHRI NAMBIAR: After all, it is an amendment to the Indian Penal Code.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Which is rotten.

SHRI NAMBIAR: This is an amendment to section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, which defines what obscenity is and prescribes a punishment of three months. What Dewan Chaman Lal has done is that he has altered the scope of obscenity in such a manner that, if this Bill is accepted, hereafter, certain items do not become obscene, they go out of the list of obscenity but, then, for those which continue to remain obscene he increases the punishment from three months to two years. My objection to the Bill is only towards that portion which increases the punishment.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not liberal enough.

SHRI NAMBIAR: My contention is that even for those exempted items the punishment should not be increased from three months to two years or three years. Section 292 says:

> "Whoever—
>
> (a) sells, lets to hire, distributes publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution....."

In general terms obscenity is explained here. The amendment says:

> "(1) For the purposes of subsection (2), a book, a pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation, figure or any other object, shall be deemed to be obscene if it is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest or if its effect, or (where it comprises two or more distinct items) the effect of any one of its items, is, if taken as a whole, such as to tend to deprave and corrupt

persons who are likely having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it.";

Something will become obscene only if these tests are satisfied.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who decides this?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Therefore, he has sought to change the definition of obscenity given in section 292 IPC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a subjective judgement which you have to pass. That is the main problem.

SHRI NAMBIAR: This is the Indian Penal Code, not a procedural code. When the question of punishment comes, the judge will have to decide on the basis of this test. The whole thing came out of the posrecution of Shri Karanjia in *Blitz* case. In that case, the judge interpreted section 292 IPC in a very narrow sense and he held that that particular photo which appeared in the *Blitz* was obscene.

MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER: The appellate court has revised that decision.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is true. In the Lower Court what the megistrate said was that section 292 IPC can be invoked for punishing Shri Karanjia because the description given in the section is sufficient to bring him within its mischief. Then the case went to the High Court which gave a liberal interpretation of the definition of the section and let Shri Karanjia out.

MR. DEUPTY-SPEAKER: It was the Sessions Judge; not the High Court.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It was after this case came up in the Nagpur Court that Diwan Chaman Lal wanted to remove the narrowness on the question of obscenity so that the discretion given to the Judge to punish Shri Karanjia could be withdrawn. That was the purpose for which it was brought.

I would have accepted this amending Bill in its entirety but for the fact that while liberalising the definition of obscenity for those extra items he has increased the punishment. The amending Bill says:

> '(b) in sub-section (2) of section 292, as so-renumbered,—
>
> (i) for the words "with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both", the words "on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and also with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees" shall be substituted;'

This is the portion for which objection is taken by us. If the punishment which is originally mentioned in section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, namely:

> "imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both"

had been retained, we would have accepted the amending Bill.

Now obscenity has been narrowed down. All and sundry do not become obscene. A judge connot interpret obscenity as he likes. The definition has been given. Then, the punishment should also have been less. But, unfortunately in his enthusiasm

[Shri Nambiar]

for liberalising the definition of obscenity, he has committed the mistake of increasing the punishment, which has created all this confusion. If the hon. Minister can explain that this increased punishment will not be insisted, I will accept this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER; The hon. Minister will intervene now. We will continue the debate. Let him explain the background. I will try to accommodate all Members.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA; Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while we are considering this Bill moved by the hon. Member, Shri D.C. Sharma, I would request the hon. Members to consider the present provisions in the Indian Penal Code regarding obscenity.

There are two Sections of the Indian Penal Code which are relevant to the present Bill.. Those Sections are 292 and 293. I would just, briefly say what those provisions are. These provisions are about the sale, hire, distribution, public circulation of any objectionable or obscene object, production or possession of any obscene object, import or export of such things or advertisement of any such obscene object, etc. etc.

The present Bill that has been moved here seeks to exclude the applicability of these two penal Sections to various things that have been explained in this Bill. I will read it out:

"This section does not extend to—

(a) any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure—

(i) the publication of which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the ground that such book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure is in the interest of science, literature, art or learning or other objects of general concern, or

(ii) which is kept or used *bone-fide* for religious purposes;

"(b) any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in—

(i) any ancient monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments.....".

etc. etc.

I would request the hon. Members to consider this matter. This is, firstly, to exclude the possibility of any objection being raised on ancient monument, literature, etc.....

श्री मधुलिमये : एजेंट लिटरेचर नहीं है। बताइये।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: which could be done under the present panel provisions which are very narrow and, I would say, which are very conservative. The hon. Member who has moved this Bill has provided in the Bill that this conservative definition should be changed and it should be liberalised. I thought that was the intention of the hon. Members who spoke and who, unfortunately, opposed this Bill.

Secondly, the other provision that is made in this Bill is for creation of new objects. Now, apart from excluding the applicability of these narrow provisions, the new objects that might be created, work of art, science and other things, even those things could not be brought into the narrow penal provisions of the existing Act. This is going to be liberalised. I thought that was the intention of the hon. Members.

Here also, Mr. Nambiar made a very useful contribution to the deliberations and he pointed out the *Blitz* case. That is a typical case, in this matter, how a very conservative application of the penal provisions can suffocate or can stop a normally good expression of art and science.

The hon. Members must remember that this Bill was brought forward by Diwan Chaman Lall, originally, in 1925 before the Central Legislature. It went on for several years. Then, he was involved in freedom struggle and he was, probably, not a Member and then, again, after he came to Rajya Sabha, be brought forward this Bill in 1963 and, in 1963, when it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it met with a lot of misunderstanding. The purpose of the Bill was not understood properly. There was opposition to it. Then, it was explained in the Rajya Sabha and it was circulated for eliciting public opinion. After that, the Bill was referred to the Select Committee which considered it and after it was considered by the Select Committee, it was considered by the Rajya Sabha and they passed it without any amendments.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

Another thing that I want to say here is that there is a stanedard by which the present law courts go and the standard that they apply these days is based on a British case which is known as Hecklin's case and that Hecklin's definition of obscenity which was given several years back is applied for many cases which are decided today in Indian courts. I am only expressing my personal opinion here that this Hecklin's definition of obscenity which is given in this case is not satisfactory. That is why the hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma, has tried to put a particular definition for obscenity, defining what obscenity is.

I must say, with all humility, that this is one of the things which cannot, really, be properly defined. It will always leave out something or include something which will have to be dependent on a judicial judgment of the person who considers a particular matter whenever it is brought to a court of law.

Another good feature of this Bill which has been brought before the hon. House is that it provides that the cases under this Act will be tried by the District Court, that is, by the Sessions Judge. The jurisdiction of the lower courts has been excluded. I would again recall the *Blitz* case. In the *Blitz* case, a lower First-Class Magistrate had punished the Editor for violating the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. But the Session Judge, while considering it, acquitted the Editor of the paper when it went to his court. So, I think, it would not be disputed by any hon. Member that whenever such cases on obscenity are brought up, it is better that they are considered right away at the District Court level rather than at a lower level where there could be some difficulty about trying such cases.

Then, Shri Nambiar, mentioned the provision of making the punishment or fine more rigorous. Having made the definition liberal, having made the penal provisions very liberal, then, after that, if certain objects and certain matters are adjudged as obscene or down-right obscene, would he not support the rigorous punishment for such people who promote pornography or promote obscene objects and literature? Even after the definition and the provisions have been made so liberal and if a District Judge or a High Court comes to the conclusion that a particular object or a particular piece of literature is obscene, then there should be some deterrent punishment. So, these two things, in my opinion, go very well together.

SHRI NAMBIAR: From three months to five years? Would it go up so much?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That is the maximum punishment. It is not necessary that everybody who violates the provisions will be given that much punishment. That is the maximum. Every punishment will be given by the court by the judicial officers, according to the gravity of the offences, committed. They can give the punishment for six months; they can give the punishment for two or three

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

years; they can go upto five years. But that would be in a very extreme case. It is only an enabling provision. Whenever such cases are brought forward depending upon the gravity of the offence, the judges will give the punishment.

Most of the hon. Members who spoke said that we should form liberal society; we should promote liberal society or liberal laws. This is what this Bill intends to do.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not enough.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would request the hon. Member to bring forward his own Bill making it more liberal. Just because it makes an improvement which may not be enough; I agree it may not be enough: you may require more—when it is improving the present situation. I think, the hon. Members should not oppose this little bit of improvement also. If there is need for more improvement or more advancement, let the hon. Members do it. I don't mind. But when a small bit of improvement is being made, why should that be opposed or stalled in this House?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Section 293, when it is amended, is still worse. I would only request the Government to consider this point. I just ask for a clarification. Here it is said:

> "....in section 293, for the words, "with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both", the words "on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years....".

It has been increased so much! Is such an enhancement necessary? I can understand your increasing it from three months to one year, or from six months to there years. But why should it be increased to seven years?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Section 293 relates to persons who are below 20 years of age. That is the distinction made. As I said earlier, it is not that they would be punished in all cases with an imprisonment for a term of seven years. In some extreme cases, the courts may consider giving that much of punishment. But you would agree that, whenever any person is found responsible for giving or pushing pornographic literature into the hands of girls and boys who are below 20 years of age, there should be a deterrent punishment for such people prescribed in law.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: One thing is not clear to me, and that is about these exemptions given. How to distinguish between this art, literature and all that and the obscene literature? That is my difficulty. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this a little elaborately. For example, in Tamilnad, there was this tradition of Devdasis, i.e., the female devotees in temples. Even young girls from high families, from royal families used to devote themselves for this; they used to be in the temples as servants of God. Now in Tamil, 'Dasi' means a prostitute. It has degenerated from religion to this level. It is possible, also in literature, you can stretch it to any level. I am afraid, how they are going to distinguish the literature concerned with religion and art and the obscene literature. It is not possible....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many times would he get up like this? Let them finish.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): The problem as it appears after this discussion is perhaps that the revolutionaries of the 1920s have become the reactionaries of the 1960s, because

May I ask the hon. Minister whether, a half measure sometimes is more harmful than no measure at all. We must go into the background of the matter and, I think, Mr. Madhu Limaye today provided us with the context in which we must think out this issue. While making his own views manifest on this point, he had considered the background, the revolution in the history of art, which Anandacoomaraswamy has brought about, the studies on the Tantra Shastras which were initiated here long ago but which had to be reclaimed by the Englishman, John Woodroffe, under the pseudo of Arthur, Avlone, I believe. Has he considered the geographical proximity of India? What is the law in our neighbouring countries? What happens in Burma? What happens in Cambodia? What happens in Thailand? What happens in Japan? That is the world to which we belong. Here, we find references at the most to the Karanjia case or Lady Chatterley's Lover. Have we not right to think out these problems independently? Do we not feel that we have a different world view, a dependently? Do we not feel that which we have to return? We in this country never fear this; we are never prudish about sex; we have regarded sex as the manifestation of the will to live, to propagate and to flourish as a civilisation. Even Swami Vivekananda, who was a man, a celibate, said, "Oh Mother of Strength! Take away my weakness; make me a man" and that sense was communicated by his able disciple, Sister Nivedita, who wrote so much on art. Those are the works which the Minister must consult. But I am afraid his advisers at the most read probably the Times literary supplement and just find out what has happened in England, and that is the range which we have. We aspire here to make our mind free, we aspire to unite that spirit which was in our classical culture. I belong to a party which takes a stand on culture, and sometimes our friends accuse it of being reactionary or revivalists.

Speaking very seriously, I would say that culture had no meaning if it is not manifested in the modern context. We want to be leaders of the world. We want to set the pace for the world. Therefore, we can trust our young men and women. We can have a feeling that they can take to the problems of life, the challenges of life, realistically. What is it that sustains life? It is the dance, the eternal dance of Shiva or the dance which Krishna dances in the company of Radha. This is the context of our appreciation; these are the very aesthetic norms which are ahead of what has been achieved elsewhere. Therefore, the problem is we will talk in terms of worship, in terms of temples. I am glad that even the Tamil agitation in the South has taken the form of enshrining Tamil as a Goddess. That is the way in which our mind works. We delight in colour, we delight in form, we delight in the play of Siva and Sakthi. If that is the case—and I think that is the context—the Bill must be withdrawn. It is an insult to this House in the sense that here is a Minister who claims to know what is necessary for reform and he does not have the courage to go ahead with the reform. What is this? Half-hearted reformers are worse than those who do not want reforms.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is not my Bill.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I know, this is Mr. Chaman Lal's Bill. As I said, he is in 1920s; that is the sort of thinking that he has. Since you lent your association, it gets a sort of imprint. That is why I said it.

I would say that what we require is an analysis, a very detailed analysis of what was the role of erotic poetry in Sanskrit literature, and then, in our various other national languages, how we have treated this subject. This is very important. You allow 'sculpture' 'representation' and all that, but you do not talk about literature. Literature has a profound

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

influence on man and the shaping of his ideals. Therefore, I would say that if we want to have an association with our neighbouring countries, we should do this. They are already in advance of us—the Cambodians, the Thais, the Japanese. It is a fashion here to draw inspiration from the Middle East or West Asia. I do not mind it in political matters, but in the desert civilisation there was a certain danger inherent in free mixing of men and women; there was a certain struggle for life. But ours is a tropical, a luscious civilisation, full of wealth, full of affluence. If only the Ministerial Benches would run the country better, we can have a high standard of living and then we would have the ideal of Nagrika, a person who got up in the morning, rested and got up at leisure and then his wife or whoever he has for a friend would bring him in a very beautifully decorated tray with refreshments, beterlmuts and so on. Then he would recite poetry, he would sing songs, and there would be this pleasant fragrance with which India is associated. In place of all these, what we are getting from the hon. Minister is a little concession; almost, I would say, a tiny sort of thing or gift whch we give to small children—we cannot show them Cinema and so we buy a small toy which they turn round, then get frustrated and then throw it down. I would say this. Let the old law continue because it is wretched and at least we know that it is. But you are giving promise of life. What you are giving with one hand, you are taking away with the other, because you do not cover literature, because you do not cover the full dimension of social life. . .

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am very sorry, the hon. Member is speaking in this manner. I will invite his attention to the main clause of this Bill. In Clause 2(b) it is said:

that the exceptions will cover:

> "(a) any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure—
>
> (i) the publication of which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the ground that such book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing. ."

Law courts will do this.

> "....paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure is in the interest of science, literature, art or learning or other objects of general concern....." etc. etc.

So, what I mean to say is that the modern literature is included. Of course, the decision as to what is obscene, what is within the law and what is outside the law, will have to be left to the judgment of the courts and care has been taken by the hon. Member to provide that it will not be the lower courts which will make the judgment, but it will be the senior courts, i.e. the District Courts onwards that will make the judgment whether a particular subject will come under these exceptions. These exceptions are, in my opinion, so wise that they will cover almost everything and the whole law is made so liberal that whatever the hon. Member is saying has been provided for already in this Bill.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Sir, I will now conclude. I will refer for example to the KAMASUTRA. It is acknowledged today that it is a work which has sanity in it, it answers the challenges of modern living. (*Interruptions*). But as the hon. Minister has pointed out today, after all he is putting power into the hands of these Judges. How are they competent in the sense unless there is a certain social direction provided for? I am not pleading for what may be called as 'obscene'. I am pleading for the fullest expression, social, creative and artistic expression in consonance

with our own values and then as a matter of fact if it is to be allowed, it will reduce the law and order problem because it will be a position where we will find that there will be in our society a certain fullness and comprehension of the ideals of all human life.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It will help family planning.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I know. The hon. Minister has given thought to the matter and he is determined probably influence us in this matter without perhaps even himself believing in it, because I feel here he let the cat out of the bag. This is an old hobby horse with Diwan Chaman Lall who had certain thoughts and ideas of 1920s. But the world has moved since then. We have discovered chapters of our civilization, we have discovered so much that was unknown earlier. Let the Parliament put the clock back and let it go into this matter without fullness—and what Mr. Nambiar has said, can be disposed of also and he also has not gone into the implications of this proposal—what will then actually happen? He is looking simply at the technicalities of the law. What will be the pattern of decisions in the lower courts? How will they be guided? Are we giving any new frontiers for our courts? No, we are not. We are only creating again the old atmosphere and, a person so progressive and radical in his thinking should not oppose this Bill? It passes my comprehension.

I will conclude by saying that this is a challenge which we must take up. On this depends art and literature and our very cultural civilisation. I know this Government sometimes misuses the name of Mahatma Gandhi. But I have made a thorough study of the works of Mahatma Gandhi and I think Mahatma Gandhi towards the end of his life was deeply attracted by the teachings of the Tantras and he went into that matter—this is what Pyarelal expresses in his book. Gandhiji felt so sorry that the works of Tantras—which are also translated in so many languages—did not come to his notice earlier. I have also gone into the writings of Netaji while in the Mandalay jail. He tried very much to get those works and got them with difficulty. Sir, we can imagine that. The impression of the National Movement and the National Struggle is different. They had a certain view, but today we want India to be a free country. We want India to be united.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I ask a question? Which provisions of this Bill take away that freedom? It only liberalises the whole thing. It liberalises the law so much. It does not restrict and the present Bill makes it very liberal. I would like you to point out to the House these provisions in the Bill which restrict the freedom.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: For example, when you are giving these exceptions, why do you mention only 'ancient monuments' at one place?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: You please read (a) of the Exceptions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I have read it. You are hedging it. You are not giving a certain lead in the matter. We are keeping here ideas.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: You cannot allow him so much time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: This is very important, Sir. As I said earlier, once we must think of reform, we must think of reform in keeping with our values. We must not tinker with our laws. Therefore, in conclusion, I would say that we must throw out this Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Bill, if I may say so, is presenting us a problem. We had a picture in Telugu which has been shown to Members of Parliament also where the social evils, psychological evils of the obscene literature have been

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

beautifully portrayed. But I think while appreciating the problems in the society arising out of these obscene literature, we have to see whether this Bill is really a remedy at all. For one thing I share the sentiments of Kripalaniji when he stated that the problem is there, it is complicated, complicated because it has psychological factors, it has temporal factors, it has so many internal and external factors. And in view of these things even the very subject of obscenity is defying clarification. It is not a full definition, it is only a partial definition and a presumption, that is most important. Why I say that, is here mark the words 'shall be deemed'. The most important thing is: if it is taken as a whole tends to deprave and corrupt persons'. Sir, here is a partial definition of what 'obscenity' is and also a partial presumption of what 'obscenity' is. Therefore, I submit, Sir, so far as this particular 'obscenity' clause is concerned, we have added it in 1925 in consequence of a convention of something like 'Trading in obscene literature'. From that time onwards till today—I do not know, many people have spoken about Kalidasa, etc.—these works are there and the temples were also there and did they pose any such problem then? No man was prosecuted for that. Therefore, Sir, I think whether the so-called liberalisation is liberalisation at all. One thing that I want to bring to your notice, Sir, about this obscenity is that there is only one case that went to the Supreme Court, *viz., Ranjit D. Udeshi* v. *The State of Maharashtra*. The present Chief Justice, Mr. Hidayatullah, stated very clearly that the word 'obscenity' has not been defined in the Indian Penal Code and in the very nature it cannot be defined. Ultimately the matter has been left to the courts and the courts also said, as one of my friends pointed out correctly, that what is obscene must depend from time to time, from society to society, from age group to age group.

Similarly, take for instance the KAMASUTRA. It is a historical factor. Even if free copies of KAMASUTRA are sold in the market, they do not bring about the emotional outbursts in the individual. Similarly take the temples. If you look at the Simhachalam or any other temple, they do not evoke in any one the puerile feelings. But if you repeat them in the modern age, they will definitely be considered obscene. Mr. Chairman, I may tell you, take the old temples and also the poor imitation in the Birla temples. Do you get the serene feelings in the latter? No, because the historical factor is not there. Here is a temporal factor which is also most important here. Therefore, my submission is: here is an important factor which we have to bear in mind, that is the freedom of speech and freedom of profession. I also personally feel that the fuller implications of those various rights have to be taken into account. So far as the Indian Penal Code is concerned, they have not been fully enunciated in that Code. Even the Courts, as I submitted, did not judge the issue. They judged the issue, obscenity only from the point of view of freedom of speech but not tested from the point of freedom of possession or trade. But if you look into the IPC, it deals with what is called 'freedom to trade', 'freedom of possession'. Anybody who advertises will also come within the scope of this provision. Therefore I would submit that let us view the problem in all its aspects.

My submission is that the concept of obscenity is ever changing. Secondly, the degree of obscenity from subject to subject is also ever changing. Therefore, a uniform pattern of definition of obscenity is not going to help. Thirdly, I would submit that literature which has been produced in our country, films which have been produced in our country must be treated differently from those which are imported from outside. So far as the literature imported from other countries is concerned, no right of any-

body is affected. Therefore, we are at greater liberty and we can with greater impunity prohibit obscene literature imported from foreign countries. But when it comes to Indian literature, various rights and various freedoms of the people here are involved. Therefore, we have to adopt an outlook and approach which are different from those in the case of the imported books etc.

Under this Bill, any person can be arrested. The phrase used here suggests that *prima facie* the person shall be deemed to have committed an offence. Who is to judge about these things? Suppose I am in possession of a particular book. The police officer can be empowered to arrest me without a warrant. Is he the final authority? Am I to submit to his judgment? I submit that this should not be the position. For, as I shall show presently from the judgment itself, different people will have differing views in regard to what constitutes obscenity. For instance,

> "Lawrence thought James Joyce's Ulysses to be an obscene book deserving suppression but it was legalised, and he considered Jane Lyre to be pornographic but very few people will agree with him.".

So, depending upon the social status, the evaluation by different people will also vary. Hence, it is very dangerous to leave such vast powers in the hands of the police officers to arrest any person on the ground that such things tend to deprave society.

I would also submit that there are certain objects which are obscene *per se*, but there are also certain objects which may not be obscene *per se* and whose evaluation would depend upon the values of some individual, and which have to be judged in a particular context and against the background of certain things.

In view of these various ramifications, I feel that the Bill requires greater consideration, and a blanket provision like this is not going to improve matters or in any way serves a social purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhu Limaye has just handed over to me the text of an amendment. He has told me that the hon. Mover of the Bill has already agreed to it. The amendment reads as follows:

> *For* section 2 (b) (a) *substitute*—
>
> "any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, paintings, representation or figure in the nature of science, literature, art or learning or other objects of general concern or;".

Should I accept it at this stage?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: At the end of the debate.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: It may be circulated to the Members also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the general discussion is over, we may take up this amendment. Meanwhile, the hon. Minister may also see it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I shall explain it to the hon. Minister also.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं । यद्यपि इस बिल को दीवान चन्द शर्मा जी ने पेश किया, परन्तु कांग्रेस दल के दो बुजुर्ग सदस्य श्री अनन्त विपाठी शर्मा और श्री राने साहब ने इस का विरोध किया । मैं शर्मा जी और राने साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उनके दिमाग में कुछ आधुनिकतापन है, जिसके चलते उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया ।

मुझे एक डर है, यदि हम इस बिल को इस तरह से पास करेंगे तो फिर कोई भी क्रियेटिव

[श्री रवि राय]

आर्ट, जिसको हम सृजनात्मक कला कहते हैं, का विकास इस देश में नहीं हो सकेगा। सवाल यह है कि असल में यह चीज क्या है? आप जानते हैं, सभापति जी, हमारी संस्कृति में एक रस है, जिसका नाम विभत्स रस है, ओबसीन का अर्थ विभत्स है, जिसमें लोग आनन्द लेते हैं। तो जो हमारे पुराने हिन्दुस्तान को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं, प्रोफेसर शर्मा की तरह से नहीं, वे उसकी जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, उस को अपनायें और उसके द्वारा आधुनिक हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति को बनायें।

आप जानते हैं कि कुछ साल पहले इंगलिस्तान में ओस्कर वाइल्ड जैसे लेखक को होमोसेक्सुएल्टी के सिलसिले में जेल हुई थी लेकिन अब नहीं होगा अब हाउस आफ कामन्ज ने उसको उदार बना दिया है और उसमें बहुत से परिवर्तन कर दिये हैं। हम को तो ऐसा लगता है कि प्रो० शर्मा जैसे आदमी, जो इसको पेश कर रहे हैं, ये घर में जाकर गुप्त रूप से मोख में पड़ेंगे, आनन्द लेंगे, लेकिन यहां विरोध करेंगे। यह हमारे देश, हमारे समाज में एक बड़ा विचित्र सवाल है। आप देखेंगे कि पाश्चात्य सभ्यता में इतना ढोंग या इतनी हिपाक्रेसी नहीं है—ऐसा क्यों है? क्योंकि हम जो भाषण देते हैं, जो वाक्य बोलते हैं, हमारी बोली में कुछ प्योरिटनिज्म कम है, लेकिन कर्म में रूढ़िवादिता ज्यादा है। जो लोग पुराने हिन्दुस्तान को जानते हैं—उस में आप देखेंगे कि इन दोनों चीजों में संघर्ष चलता रहा है, अभी भी चल रहा है। उदारवादी हिन्दू और कट्टरपन्थी हिन्दू—दोनों में सदियों से संघर्ष चल रहा है और यदि इस संघर्ष को प्रोफेसर साहब जैसे लोग और शुक्ला जी जैसे लोग समझ जायें कि यह संघर्ष क्यों चलता था, उदारवादी हिन्दू औरत के बारे में, शुद्र के बारे में, सम्पत्ति के बारे में उदार होता है, लेकिन पुराने हिन्दुस्तानी जो कट्टरपन्थी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, सनातनी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, वे औरत के मसले को लेकर, शुद्र के मसले को लेकर, सम्पत्ति के मसले को लेकर ज्यादा कट्टरपन्थी होते हैं, दकियानूसी होते हैं—इस चीज को समझना चाहिये।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक किताब का जिक्र करूंगा फ्रांस की एक बड़ी लेखिका हैं मैडम सीमैंनडावर उनकी किताब का नाम है— दी सैकेन्ड सैक्स मर्द और औरत की समानता को लेकर बहुत अच्छी चीजें इस किताब में लिखी गई है। मैं चाहता हूं इस "सैकन्ड सैक्स" किताब को शुक्ला जी और प्रो० शर्मा पढ़ें। यह किताब इतनी ओ।वजैक्टिव और स।इन्टिफिक किताब है कि उस के पढ़ने से कुछ उदारता उन के दिमाग में आ जाएगी और फिर वे इस समाज को उदारता के आधार पर बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

राने साहब ने एक अच्छा प्रश्न किया। उन्होंने कहा कि कोई पुलिस आफिसर या सब इंस्पैक्टर या कांस्टेबिल कैसे तय करेगा कि क्या अश्लील है और क्या अश्लील नहीं है इस लिये मधु लिमये साहब ने जैसा कहा है कि इस में सब साहित्य, सब कला सब स्कल्पचर को स्थान देना चाहिये। साहित्य और कला के खिलाफ इस तरह की कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं एक किस्सा आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं हमारे गुरुनानन्द ठाकुर लोक सभा के सदस्य विहार से हैं, उन के स्थान का नाम "महिषी" है, वहां शंकराचार्य जी गये थे।

सारे देश में जिद करके गये। वहां जो मंडन मिश्र की पत्नी भारती थीं, उन दोनों में शास्त्र को लेकर वितर्क हुआ।

भारती जी का शंकराचार्य जी को कहना था कि बिला शक आप बहुत बड़े पंडित हैं लेकिन कामशास्त्र के बारे में आप को कोई अनुभव नहीं है और परिणामतः शंकराचार्य हार कर वहां से चले आये। इसलिये जैसा बहुत से वक्ताओं ने कहा है हमें अपने देश को पूरे एक आधुनिक और गैर दकियानूसी ढंग से बनाना चाहिये और इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि शुक्ला जी और शर्मा जी श्री मधुलिमये का जो इस के संबंध में संशोधन है उस को वह मान लें ताकि यह एक अच्छा और उचित प्रस्ताव बन जाय।

18 hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Hiruchirappalli): As regards the point that the parent Act on this subject requires liberalisation, more and more of it, there is almost unanimity, no difference of opinion, and whatever amendments that come towards that end are welcome. But the main point where I disagree with the Mover is this. The Mover supposes that by bringing forward this amendment, the problem can be substantially tackled. The problem is deeper. It has invaded our culture. At present, there are degenerating aspects fast entering into our culture. Obscenity is manifestation of that. He thinks that by this five-year sentence or two year sentence, these degenerating aspects entering into our cultural life can be removed.

Where from on these aspects come. He is trying to fight the manifestation and leave the root untouched. It has got external and internal sources. The external source is represented by the western culture which is fast coming into our country in the cultural life of boys and girls. Just as our economy is in crisis, just as we have a political crisis, there is this crisis in our culture also. The degeneration setting in is from American and British culture. So they affect our culture also.

Take the question of the dresses of boys and girls. Where to draw the line between obscenity and correct dress?

Then there is the American style of business.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Ball dancing in films in the north is considered to be obscene in the south.

SHRI UMANATH: In order to advance their business interests, the Americans press into service models and put them on platforms in such a way that people are attracted. The same thing is being imported into our country by big businessmen to sell their wares.

Then there is the other thing, night clubs. Is it part of Indian culture? It is there in America as part of their degenerating culture. But we find night clubs are expanding in the capital here.

As long as the Mover does not look into this question invasion of our culture by western culture, and also as long as he does not take into account, the internal factors, this problem cannot be tackled.

As regards obscene literature, does Shri Sharma know that big business circles in this country have got their own arrangements to publish all sorts of rotten, obscene books, photographs and other things. It is being done in an organised way. Capital is invested in it. It is used by various circles in their so-called clubs. These clubs are in our country where boys and girls go in thousands and millions.

So liberalisation is all right. But this question of degeneration of our culture brought about by the factors I have narrated has to be tackled. Unless it is done, we cannot achieve our objective.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Mover is brooding over it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Gymkhana club parties were once isolated parties, not so now.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल शर्मा जी ने पेश किया है उस के संबंध में यहां पर तीन चार विचार आये हैं। एक तरफ से यह खयाल प्रकट किया जा रहा है कि यह संकुचित करता है, दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी जो पुरानी सभ्यता है उस को यह खत्म कर देगा और तीसरी तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह जो बिल है इस में जो डेफीनेशन दी गई है वह मुकम्मिल नहीं है यह ओबसिनिटी की डैफनीशन की अदालतों के ऊपर छोड़ देना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बिल है यह एक पहली कोशिश है इस बात के लिये कि ओबसिनिटी की डैफीनीशन इस में करने की कोशिश की गई है। हमारे इंडियन पिनेल कोड के जो दो सैक्शन 292 और 293 है उन में इस को डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है। इस बिल में ओबसिनिटी की जो डेफीनीशन दी गई है उस में साफ तौर पर लिखा हुआ है और जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति का सवाल है उस मे यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Having regard to all relevant circumstances to read or hear the matter contained or emodied in it."

18.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं समझता हूं कि जिस समय कोई बिल पेश होता है उस वक्त अगर यह दोनों सेक्शंस भी उस के साथ दे दिये होती तो हाउस में इतनी गलतफहमी नहीं होती। आज पहली मर्तबा जो डैफीनीशन दी गई है उसको एक शब्दों में बांधा जा रहा है जिसके साथ यह भी उस में रख दिया गया है कि अदालत उस पर एक्सपर्ट की राय लेना चाहे तो ले सकती है अदालत एक्सपर्ट की राय ले सकती है कि क्या यह आर्ट, लिट्रेचर या साइंस के लिहाज से यह प्रीडोमिनेटली होने की वजह से ओबसिनिटी की डैफनीशन में आता है या नहीं चाहे वह पिक्चर हो या पेंटिंग हो ? मैं समझता हूं कि पहली मर्तबा यह एटैम्प्ट की गई है जो चमन लाल जी ने यह बिल हाउस के सामने पेश किया है लेकिन उस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात जरूरी समझता हूं कि जहां इस को कौग्नीजेबूल ओफैंस बनाया गया है यह एक बहुत आगे चला गया है क्योंकि इस से यह खतरा पैदा हो सकता है कि हर एक को पुलिस तंग कर सकती है।

मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जो लोग खजुराहो, कोनाक और जगन्नाथ पुरी में जाते हैं वह पूजा के अलावा वहां की फोटो लेते हैं, इरोटिक सींस जोकि मंदिर के बाहर होते हैं उन की वह फोटो लेते हैं और उन को वह बेचते हैं या डोल वगैरह बनाते हैं, वहां की पोजैज बना कर उनको पब्लिक में बेचते हैं क्या ऐसे लोग भी इस में आ जाते हैं या नहीं अगर वह इस के अंदर आ जाता है तब तो ठीक है और वह प्रचार बंद हो जायगा वरना मैं समझता हूं कि यह कानून पूरा नहीं है और लोगों के ऊपर बुरा असर पड़ सकता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि मौजूदा सूरत मे जो कानून है वह पहले से लिबरलाइज हुआ है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी ये शब्द लिखे हैं:

"With a view to making the existing law more definite, the Committee thought it advisable to define the concept of obscenity based on certain standards and principles laid down by the law courts during all these years. The Committee has, however, inserted in the Bill itself a provision which

explains the connotation of the expression 'obscenity'".

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल दुरुस्त तौर पर पेश किया गया है और मैं उसका सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udupi): I have only one word to say. This Bill strikes me—I have been in courts—as being very indefinite. It is a matter of exercise of discretion of courts. My good friends have already told you what they really object to. What we are really objecting is commercialisation of sex. There is nothing wrong in sex, since it is in art, in religion and other things. But there is everything wrong in sex when it is used to make money. I agree with my friend Mr. Umanath. We have imported certain aspects of this from abroad. I shall confine myself to one single point. Let us have a Bill that penalises commercialisation of what is obscene. But then this cannot be done within the time now available for the House. Therefore, I suggest that the Bill be carried over to some other day or sent to a Select Committee.

SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA: What the hon. Member Mr. Lobo Prabhu just now referred to is the specific object of this Bill. I request hon. Members to read through the provisions of this Bill. It makes exception for several matters which are enumerated in the Bill. It does not make exception for commercialisation of sex Commercialisation of any kind will be kept under the penal provisions of the Indian Penal Code. If a publication is proved to be in the interest of science, literature, art or learning, it is provided for in this Bill. We have not included commerce in this. What you say is correct and we agree with you.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Let us define it and make it clear. Why should it be left to inference?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As you very well know, everything cannot be defined or included in a law. There are two penal provisions in the Indian Penal Code and this Bill only seeks to provide for exceptions.... (*Interruptions.*) The courts will have to interpret what is obscene and what is not obscene. There is no other way. If a particular matter is challenged as being obscene, adjudication will have to be done by the court.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Under rule 109, I move that the discussion on this Bill be postponed.

What is the urgency for adopting this Bill?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस से फायदा यह होगा कि यह बिल मरेगा नहीं । यह राज्य सभा का बिल है, जीवित रहेगा।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. I do not object to more time being given to hon. Members Government does not stand on prestige. It is the Bill of a private Member and if more time is given to hon. Members we do not mind it. It is not our intention to hustle through this Bill. Members can have as much time as the House can give.

But the point I want to make clear is that this Bill provides for what the hon. Members have been asking in this very debate. Most of the hon. Members have not carefully gone through the provisions of this Bill and that is why all kinds of objections are raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member quoted a rule. After nearly two hours of discussion, if this motion is made it is not incumbent on the Chair to accept it. I shall take into consideration the debate that has preceded. Unless the Government wants to get it passed it can be taken

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

up later. If Mr. D. C. Sharma agrees for postponement of this Bill, there will be no reply now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I want to reply to the debate. Let it be finished today, one way or the other.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Why not defer the discussion?

श्री मधु लिमये : शर्मा जी, इस को जीवित रखिये । अगर अभी जवाब देंगे तो यह मर जायेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER If you feel that further consideration is necessary, let the debate on this Bill be postponed. You will get another opportunity —he has agreed. With the concurrence of the House the debate on this Bill is postponed to the next day of the private Members' Bills.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will it come up on the next day?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be done according to the rules.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: If you say to me that this Bill will not be put on the agenda when Bills come up for consideration next time, what am I agreeing to? Let me finish it one way or the other.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot say anything just now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: You consult the Deputy Secretary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has to apply his mind; I have to apply my mind. That has been agreed to now. It has been postponed.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: How can it be postponed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should move your next Bill. We have postponed the first Bill.

18.14 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of sections 14, 23, etc.)

by Shri M. P. Bhargava, Rajya Sabha Member

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 by Shri M. P. Bhargava, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1967, and communicated to this House on the 16th December, 1967 and resolves that the following twenty members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

(1) Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava.
(2) Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti.
(3) Chowdhry Brahm Parkash.
(4) Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji.
(5) Shri Benoy Krishna Daschowdhury.
(6) Shri Hardayal Devgun.
(7) Shri C. T. Dhandapani.
(8) Shri Hari Krishna.
(9) Sardar Iqbal Singh.
(10) Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor.
(11) Shri Bhanudas Ramchandra Kavade.
(12) Shri Latafat Ali Khan.
(13) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
(14) Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
(15) Dr. Sushila Nayar.
(16) Shri Jaganath Rao.
(17) Shri P. G. Sen.
(18) Shri Satya Narain Singh.
(19) Shri S. Xavier.
(20) Shri Diwan Chand Sharma."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 by Shri M. P. Bhargava, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1967, and communicated to this House on the 16th December, 1967 and resolves that the following twenty members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely—

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(14) Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

(15) Dr. Sushila Nayar.

(16) Shri Jaganath Rao.

(17) Shri P. G. Sen.

(18) Shri Satya Narain Singh.

(19) Shri S. Xavier.

(20) Shri Diwan Chand Sharma."

(*The motion was adopted*).

18.16 hrs.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS BILL

By Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि कर्मचारियों में कार्मिक संघ के कार्य को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा मालिकों और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि कार्मिक संघों के बीच सामूहिक सौदाकारी की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये।"

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): On a point of order. The Bill carries a financial memorandum which says that an expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs per year will be incurred on the trade union authority envisaged under this Bill. Now, I draw your attention to article 117(3) which says that if a Bill which if passed and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to this House consideration of the Bill. Now I will draw your attention to rule 65(2) of the Rules of Procedure, which says:

"If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with."

This Bill does not annex such a notice to the effect that the President has given his assent to such a Bill. The rule specifically mentions that the sanction of the President must be obtained and it should be annexed to the Bill. This Bill does not annex such a recommendation. Therefore,

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

it is improper and the consideration of the Bill should be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would invite his attention to the Bulletin of 5th March where it is stated that the sanction of the President under the article that he quoted has been obtained. It has been printed there.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: But what does the rule say? The rule says specifically that it must be annexed to the Bill; not that it should be published elsewhere.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Once the President's assent is published in our bulletin, I think it satisfies the rule, so far as this condition is concerned. That is my ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य की कोशिश अच्छी थी और मैं उन की तारीफ करता हूं । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि अगली बार जरा ज्यादा मेहनत करके वह आयें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस विषय पर मैं चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूं यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । ट्रेड यूनियनों को अनिवार्य रूप से मान्यता देने के बारे में तथा उन में जो आपस में संघर्ष चलता है प्रतिनिधिकता को लेकर उस संघर्ष को समाप्त करने के लिए यह विधेयक मैंने पेश किया है ।

जब नन्दा जी मजदूर मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने तरह तरह की आचार संहितायें कायम कीं थीं । लेकिन आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि नन्दा साहब के भारत सेवक समाज की जो दुर्गति हुई, साधू समाज की जो दुर्गति हुई, वही दुर्गति नन्दा साहब के आचार संहिताओं की हुई है और व्यवहार में मालिकों ने इन आचार संहिताओं पर बिलकुल अमल नहीं किया । इसलिए अब समय आ गया है कि हम एक कानून बनायें और मालिकों के लिए, मैनेजमेंट के लिए यह बिल्कुल लाजिमी बना दें कि प्रतिनिधि संघों को उन्हें हर हालत में मान्यता देनी होगी । अब मान्यता के कानून में कई मतलब होते हैं। मान्यता का मतलब है कि मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन जो पत्र लिखेगी, सुझाव देगी, तो मालिकों का यह फर्ज है कि उन पत्रों को के बारे में वे जवाब वगैरह दें, उन के द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर विचार करें और आवश्यक कार्यवाई करें। इसलिए इस कानून के द्वारा प्रतिनिधिक संघों को लाजिमी रूप में मान्यता देने का इंतजाम किया गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक में एक दूसरा सिद्धांत है, । आप जानते ही हैं कि आज विभिन्न उद्योगों में कई यूनियंज हैं । ऐसे उद्योग भी हैं और खास कर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में के जैसे भोपाल हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज जिन में 6–6, 8–8, 10–10 और 12–12 यूनियनें बन चुकी हैं ।

श्री शिवचंद्र झा प्रसाद (जमशेदपुर): एक ही पार्टी की भी तो होती हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक ही पार्टी की दो दो भी कभी कभी हो जाती हैं और खास कर के आई.एन. टी. यू. सी. तो इस में बहुत माहिर है । इन संघों के बीच में जो टकराव रहता है, जो स्पर्धा रहती है और जो संघर्ष चलता है, कई दफा इस कारण से औद्योगिक शांति पीछे पड़ जाती है । हमारे उद्योगों में जो हड़तालें आदि होती हैं उनका अगर ठीक तरह विश्लेषण किया जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि मांगें वगैरह असल में कुछ नहीं रहती हैं, मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीच में भी कोई विशेष संघर्ष नहीं होता है लेकिन किस यूनियन को मान्यता मिले इस बात को लेकर झगड़ा रहता है और यह झगड़ा कभी कभी विकृपत रूप भी

धारण कर लेता है । इस लिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि कौन यूनियन प्रतिनिधिक यूनियन है इस का फैसला करने के लिए कोई मशीनरी कायम की जाए या कोई इंतजाम किया जाए ।

बम्बई में बम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंज ऐक्ट है । यहां पर भूतपूर्व मजदूर मंत्री श्री शान्तिलाल जो बैठे हुए हैं । वह जानते हैं कि इस कानून की तहत एक बहुत ही तफसील में जाकर कुछ एक मशीनरी तैयार की गई थी । लेकिन इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कभी कभी कानून की निगाह में जो प्रतिनिधिक यूनियन है रिप्रिजेंटिव यूनियन है, उसको असल में मजदूरों का कोई समर्थन नहीं रहता । नतीजा यह होता है कि ये तथाकथित प्रतिनितिनिधिक यूनियनें समझौते करती जाती हैं और ठीक इन समझौतों के खिलाफ समुचय मजदूरों में असन्तोष उत्पन्न होता है और हड़तालें वगैरह भी होती हैं । इसलिए मैंने बम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंज ऐक्ट की जो धारा है प्रतिनिधिक यूनियन निश्चित करने के बारे में उसमें कुछ तबदीली चाही है और उस तबदीली का स्वरूप यह है कि बैलट द्वारा जो दो साल में एक दफा हो, यूनियनों के जो दावे हैं कि हम प्रतिनिधिक यूनियनें हैं, उसके ऊपर मजदूरों को फैसला करने का मौका मिले ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue his speech next time.

18.23 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 28th March, 1968, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serv on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Neki Ram.
2. Shri D. D. Kurre.
3. Shri K. S. Chavda.
4. Shri D. Sanjivayya.
5. Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee.
6. Shri Emonsing M. Sangmma.
7. Dr. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha.

[Secretary]

8. Shri Lokanath Misra.
9. Shri B. Yella Reddy.
10. Shri B. D. Khobaragade.
11. Shri Sundar Singh Bhandari."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President:

(1) The Harayana Appropriation Bill, 1968.

(2) The Haryana Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968.

(3) The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1968.

(4) The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968.

18.25 hrs.

* JOHN SMITH'S BOOK

*"I was A. C. I. A. AGENT"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. I will have to fix time-limit. Shri Chakrapani may take 10 minutes.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister will also take about 10 minutes. I have to finish in half-an hour.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): It depends upon what he says in the 15 minutes.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time that we are discussing this vital issue. On a number of occasions, we have raised this issue and this House has expressed its concern over the growing ramifications of CIA in India. In this connection, I would like to point out that during the debae on CIA, prominent army officials, Ministers and Government officials were brought in and several Members of Parliament had demanded a thorough probe into the matter.

I would like to recall the debate which took place on 23rd March, 1967. Mr. Chagla who was the former Foreign Minister, in his reply on a Half-an-Hour Discussion, had said:

> "We will continue with our inquiry. We will go to the bottom, to the root of this. If we find they have knowingly done it, we will take such action as is necessary."

One thing which Mr. Chagla said is this:

> "I myself gave the names of some organisations which were directly financed by CIA."

He further assured the House saying:

> "Now that we know, I promise that we will endeavour to make a thorough enquiry into this."

One year has passed since then. Over and above, when these questions were discussed on the floor of the House, some sort of stereotyped replies were given by the Home Minister.

Now, the Home Minister has asked the Asia Foundation to wind up its activities in Delhi. The Home Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that the Asia Foundation admitted receiving money from CIA and from other organisations to carry on some other activity. The point is that it is the Asia Foundation that has admitted its linking with CIA and not that the Home Ministry discovered its nature. The Asia Foundation has paid millions of rupees to various organisations in

*Half-an-hour discussion.

this country. The Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Foundation for New Education and the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, are some of the institutions that were given money from the Asia Foundation. The organisations like the Indian Society of International Law and Indian Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies have received huge amounts of money through the Asia Foundation.

I want to know from the Home Minister how much amount has been spent by the Asia Foundation on these organisations and to what extent CIA activities were carried by these organisations. This is one aspect of the picture.

The Home Minister has admitted in the Rajya Sabha, some three or four days back, that he has given orders to ban the Asia Foundation. In this connection, I would like to say that I telephoned Mr. Gurbachan Singh who is the so-called Administrative Officer in the Asia Foundation. When I telephoned, I got the reply that he had gone to office. When enquired which office, I was told that he had gone to the Asia Foundation office. Then, I contacted him in the Asia Foundation office on phone—I got the number from the Telephone Directory—and I got Mr. Gurbachan Singh. He is the Administrative Officer in the Asia Foundation. I just wanted to know whether Mr. Heggi was there or he had left India. The Home Minister has said that he has banned the Asia Foundation and so I wanted to know whether the Asia Foundation was functioning or not. The Asia Foundation is functioning in Delhi under the very nose of Mr. Chavan. Mr. Chavan says one thing but the Asia Foundation is, normally, functioning in India. This a reality; this is a fact. So, the Government has not asked Mr. Heggi and his other friends to quit our country. But Mr. Chavan says that he has asked them to quit the country. This is one instance to show the complexity of the Government with regard to the CIA activities.

I want to know from the Home Minister whether he has seriously thought over this issue. The Home Minister, it appears, has undertaken some sort of investigation into the matter. I have lost complete faith in the Home Ministry. There is every reason to believe that some officials have some sort of a relationship with CIA because, if Mr. Chaven and his Home Ministry had taken serious note of the ramifications of the CIA activities in India, some better result would have come out by this time which has not come out so far. This is another aspect of the matter.

Now, coming to the revelations of Mr. John Smith, the Government has yet to give us a satisfactory answer. He has named Gen. Thimayya, as the top-most Indian official, who was working as a CIA agent. When John Smith himself confessed that he could obtain important military documents on payment of money. Mr. Kaul admitted in his book that army secrets were transferred to foreigners during private discussions between foreigner and army officers. Gen. Choudhury also admitted private links between top Indian military officials and foreign business interests.

Mr. Smith has revealed the links between Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and CIA.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA (Peddapalli): That is an old story.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Even though it is an old story, it has to be explained. In this connection, I quote from the book, "I was a CIA Agent in India" by Mr. John Smith. It says:

> "The CIA and US Military Intelligence gained enrty to the high ranking military circles of India, and tried to influence them. They did not begrudge funds, time or personnel for this purpose.

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

Washington constantly stressed the need for a pro-American group in the Indian Army that could take over at the opportune moment. With this goal in mind, the American Intelligence did not confine its activities to the Indian capital. They set up a network that covered the entire country and planted their agents in both the lower and higher echelons of the military. I recall a secret document that arrived from Washington indicating that all military personnel that had close ties with us should be promoted to more influential positions and place an officer at the head of the Indian General Staff who could direct an Indian policy that would be advantageous to us."

This is a revelation that Mr. Smith has made. This is about the army. Mr. Smith has given an account of the CIA activities in our economy. I quote:

"The CIA exerted great influence on India's economy and politics through one of Indian ministers. India has a great potential market for US agricultural products. The market was threatened when the Indian Government decided to develop the national production of grain and other products. The best way to achieve this was the organisation of cooperatives made up of the numerous unproductive small farm holdings. The Cooperative farm societies became part of the Congress Party's and government's programme...."

(*Interruption*). Where are you getting agitated?

In this connection, the names of the Ministers, specially of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, were mentioned by Mr. John Smith. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the findings of Mr. Pearson, a veteran journalist, in his article in *Washington Post* mentioning that much CIA money is channeled through the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone International to various labour organisations throughout the world. According to Mr. Pearson, 100 million dollars are distributed by CIA every year.

I want to state here that the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs workers in India is affiliated to this P.T.T.I. and its Indian affiliate is working under Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. I want to know whether the Minister will go into this matter.

Now, I would like to say something about CIA activities in India. The American agencies working in Trivandrum are trying to topple the Kerala Ministry. (*Interruption*). These CIA agents in Trivandrum are financing organisations that are controlled by Congress in Kerala. They tried to topple the Kerala Ministry. In this connection, I would like to point out that two papers, *Kerala Dhwani* and *Malayala Manorama*, are being financed by CIA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Try to conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: I would like to ask the Minister whether he is prepared to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into these affairs. The police probe will be a farce. Our experience is this. The Home Minister said that he has gone into the matter but nothing has come out so far. I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared to constitute a parliamentary committee into this affair. Since this involves all major political issues relating to the Independence and the sovereignty of this country, the probe by a mere police official will be a farce. The Government is either afraid of the political reactions in the USA arising out of the government's economic dependence on the

USA or the Home Ministry's officials are themselves in link with the CIA agents in India.

In this connection I wish to state that there must be a total ban on the relatives of either Ministers or officials of the Government, having any contact, direct or indirect, or being employed in organisations which are either CIA conduits or purport to be financed by the CIA in any form.

It is with this idea that I strongly object to the employment of Home Secretary, Shri L. P. Singh's daughter, Vinitha Singh, at the Education Resources Centre at Delhi which is well known to be a CIA conduit and which is headed by one Mr. Ferguson who is known to be a notorious CIA agent.

I would like the Minister to reply to all these points, and I would also like to know whether he is prepared to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into these affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to rules, a number of members have written in time, but in the ballot, only four names have come. Since then, I have received a bundle of slips. It is impossible to accommodate any one of them because if I accommodate one, then it would be difficult for me to refuse the others. Another thing is that those who had given notices in time and who lost in the ballot, would be at a disadvantage. Therefore, I will permit only those whose names have come in the ballot to ask questions, just questions.

श्री भवु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस सम्बन्ध में कई दफ़ा बहस हो चुकी है । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह नक्सलों के बारे में मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि क्या इस समय कोई कानून है और बाद में कल या परसों उन्होंने जवाब में कहा और क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट या किसी से उन्होंने कुछ निकाला तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस वक्त भी कोई कानून है या बनाया जायेगा कि जिसके तहत विदेशों से किसी भी रूप में सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली गैर-सरकारी या अर्द्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया जाएगा कि वह सरकार को इसकी इत्तिला दें ? क्या ऐसा कानून है? यदि नहीं है तो क्या इस तरह का कानून बनाया जायगा ? और क्या सरकार इस सदन को जानकारी देगी कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रपट के अनुसार किन किन राजनैतिक दलों को चौथे आम चुनाव में चन्दा मिला था ? इसकी तफसील या कम से कम नाम क्या वह सदन में बताएंगे और इन दलों को अपनी सफाई देने का मौका देंगे क्योंकि बार बार अखबारों में खबरें निकलती हैं । सदन चाहता है और जनता भी चाहती है कि इसका पता चले ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the news-item that has appeared in *The Statesman* of 21st March:

> "CIA Influence on Indians Doubted Initelligence Report on Smith's Charges
>
> New Delhi, Wednesday—Meetings between suspected CIA agents and senior officials of the Defence Services and some political leaders have come to the notice of the Government of India's Intelligence Bureau. But it has 'no information' whether they have been influenced by the agents."

It says that the report which was promised that there would be a thorough probe has been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want to know whether, because this report contains the names of important political leaders, including some

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

of the Ministers, Government officials and officials of Defence Services, this report is still kept secret; if not why is this hesitation on the part of the hon. Minister to place it on the Table of the House? I want to know whether these charges are correct that some of the officials of Defence Services and top political leaders, including leaders of very big parties like the party of Mr. Lobo Prabhu, have been mentioned. Here it is said:

> "Ties between the CIA and the Swatantra Party leaders, Mr. N. G. Ranga and Mr. M. R. Masani are likewise denied. The bureau notes, however, that senior officials of the U.S. Embassy have come to notice for meeting the two."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I am very happy that my name has not been included in that list.... (*Interruptions*). I have only a few questions to ask. First, if an inquiry into public funds coming from abroad is to be made, is it to be restricted only to CIA?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. All.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): All foreign money.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The Communists are so jubilant about this. We will begin with an inquiry about the 10 per cent commission which is allowed to importers of Communist or Russian machinery in this country.... (*Interruptions*) Government will have to find out if there are instructions....

AN HON. MEMBER: China Bank also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Government will have to verify if there are instructions to these agents that a major part of the commission should be given to the Communist Party...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Both major and minor.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The second question is this. Foreign contributions are welcome; they are a kind of unspecified loans. What is relevant is their misuse against the interests of the State. I would challenge my hon. friends to give one instance of CIA funds being used to subvert this country, to foment strikes, to disrupt the unity of the country. Then we may object; otherwise.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH: His organisation is getting CIA money.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am saying that this country should welcome C.I.A. funds....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Any funds, so long as they are used in the interests of the country, should be welcomed...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No observations please. He may ask the question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Mr. Madhu Limaye has suggested that all funds coming into this country should be notified to the Government. It is a very good suggestion, but there are many people who are modest, who do not want to advertise their generosity. Is it the intention of Mr. Madhu Limaye that we should stifle this generosity? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): First of all, I protest against the allegation that has been made by some members against the people who have a long record of patriotic service that they are connected with the CIA, for example, an allegation

was made against the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. The secret agents do not come with a visiting card that they are the secret agents. India is a happy hunting ground for secret agents. Everywhere they are moving about underground. We should guard ourselves against this.

I want to know whether there is any truth in this that a meeting took place between the CIA agents and the Naga hostiles in 1956 or so and they supported the line of the Nagas. By their performance now it appears quite likely that the Americans, in order to weaken India, have planted this type of troubles and are supporting them.

Secondly, I want to as this (*Interruptions*). Our armies do not have much secrecy. We do not believe so much in secrecy. There is not much secrecy. I want to know whether the CIA is being used by the USA to spoil our relations with the other countries, with Soviet Union, as was evident from the Svetlana episode. So, it is necessary that the country should be on guard. So, I would like to know what action Government propose to take in future, and what drastic steps they are going to take to see that this type of activity is not repeated by the CIA, in regard to which sometimes it is declared even by the U.S. Government, and even by the US Press and even by President Johnson also that they were unaware of these things. There was also a report that the CIA agents were out to sabotage our food drive, and they did not want the food zones to go because it was American policy probably that India would continue to be a market for them. I had asked a question about it here also, and even John Freeman had said certain things in this regard.

So, I would like an answer to my questions from the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): This question of CIA money and the John Smith report and everything that is related to it has been discussed either in the form of question and answer or in general discussions many times on the floor of this House. I had some occasions to make statements in the other House also, so that our reactions to these problems have been made public and the country knows about it. Certainly, this is another occasion which has been taken for the purpose. So, I would like to deal with it in a brief span of five to ten minutes if I can do so within that short time.

First of all, I shall take this question of the report which the IB had prepared on the role of foreign money in the last general elections. I may explain here that the report of the Intelligence Bureau is based on certain source information which just cannot be a basis for any reliable conclusions. That is my main difficulty about this matter. But certainly it gives a broader idea as to what the whole thing was about and what the nature of the problem was. Therefore, it is taking a little more time. I know the concern of the House that they should come forward with some definite conclusions which I should share with the House if I can or with the leaders of the Opposition parties, if I can and with certain leading Members of my party as well. I am afraid it is still taking time and it will take some time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But the CIA has leaked it out.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: How does he know that it has leaked out?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Whatever is printed has not leaked out from there. Some people can certainly manufacture some ideas also. That is my difficulty. I do not want to go into that.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह पिछली बार भी नन्दा साहब के बारे में हुआ था।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why compare things unnecessarily? I am talking about myself. And this is what I have said. Let him not start comparing people. I do not want any such comparisons.

श्री मधु लिमये : लीकेज के बारे में। सब चीजों के बारे में नहीं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are studying this problem. I have assured this House before and I would like to repeat again that when I reach at least some broader conclusions about it, I would like to share these conclusions with the Members or the leaders of groups in this House. My main point is this. We saw the picture here that within five minutes people started making allegations against each other. I do not want to indulge in that kind of thing. I do not like it. I do not like the idea of some people making allegations against this party or that party, and people from this or that party making allegations against other parties. What is the ultimate picture that emerges from such a thing? The picture that is emerging is a picture of suspicions against all political parties. Does it not really speaking weaken our faith in the foundations of the democratic political life of this country? Therefore, in regard to whatever we do and whatever we say we shall have to say or do it with a certain sense of responsibility. Therefore, I do not want to rush into these things. We shall have to be very careful about it.

This is my brief answer to the problem of the IB report on CIA. Now, what is our attitude about the CIA? As regards what Shri Lobo Prabhu said, was he rather excited to make that statement that he did?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I said it with a sense of responsibility.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He said it in self-justification.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Foreign money coming through governmental agencies for accepted plan projects is one thing, but saying that we would certainly welcome CIA money is not to understand what the CIA is.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: On a point of explanation. I said that money which is not misused and which is not used against the interests of this country, whatever source it may come from, should be welcomed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: CIA money has gone to various foundations which have been of service to the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have shaken our foundation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly, I am not speaking for my party now; I am not speaking merely for the Government; on these matters, I have to speak for the country. I would like to stress the point that the CIA is basically a secret service. How can we be sure that even if it is given for good purposes, it would ultimately be used for good purposes only? So, our position must be very clear that money of any secret service in any form must be treated as poison. I have no doubt about that. That is why I would still request Shri Lobo Prabhu to correct his attitude on this matter.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I stand by my interpretation and I would still like to maintain it that unless there is evidence that the money has been misused, we should welcome it.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI (Khargon): That is the policy of the Swatantra Party.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am sure that if the leader of the Swatantra Party were here, possibly he would not have made that statement.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have not said that as the leader of my party, but as a Member of the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to hold Shri Lobo Prabhu as a representative of the party.

Now, let us go ahead on this question. Whenever or wherever we have known that the money of the CIA was used by any organisation, if there was evidence about it, we have decided about it that we shall completely discontinue that activity. In the case of the Asia Foundation, on their own admissions, it was found that even unknowingly they had received some money from the CIA which was likely to be used here. We said that that money was like poison, and we have asked the Asia Foundation to discontinue their activity from this country.

An hon. Member had asked me whether I was aware that their office was still functioning here. Yes. If an organisation functions here for some time, it takes certain time to wind up its activities. They have got certainly some American staff which I learn are leaving some time in the month of May this year.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Declare them an unlawful assembly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a good joke but not a very wise counsel.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then, nobody will go there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They are leaving in the month of May. This is my information now. Thereafter, I am sure this office will have to be closed.

The Asia Foundation and other foundations which are working here had undertaken certain projects in consultation with our Government. For example, the Asia Foundation itself had undertaken certainly some good projects in consultation with the Education Ministry. Most of these projects may be good; whenever the projects are good, we shall have to help these projects to continue further and we shall certainly do that. But we have categorically told them that they are not to undertake any projects in the process of winding up. This is about the Asia Foundation.

Now, I come to this fellow John Smith. John Smith is a self-confessed spy. He is a spy. He was working in the CIA, was working also in the American Embassy here. Sometimes, these spies become double-crossers; they sometimes work for both the sides. Then he made a decision and jumped on the other side. Now, he is a self-confessed Soviet spy.

Now, I would like hon. Members to consider one thing. When they are depending on certain statements that he has made in that document, can they make that document the basis for making allegations against good people? May I ask them this in all seriousness? If a man of established character makes certain allegations certainly we shall have to think about it twice. But here is a spy and he makes allegations against the public men, outstanding public men of long standing in this country, as for instance, my colleague Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who is sitting here, or Professor Ranga or Shri M. R. Masani. I may have many differences with them. But I have absolutely no doubt about their integrity and their loyalty to this country. Here is Dr. Ram Subhag Singh whose whole life is before us like an open book; he is working hard every day and night before us. So, if we just take a certain extract from some book which some fellow has written in Russia—it may be that he is a Russian spy; that does not make him a good person—would it be proper? Any spy of any country must absolutely be treated also as poison. I have studied the book and analysed it very carefully. It is propaganda material. He has mentioned certain known facts. For example, that the *Kashmir Princess* was sabotaged. It is a known fact.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Then he added some *mal masala* to it and said something. He has added certain fictitious things of his own, certain spices, trying to involve some fellow here, some person there. This whole book, I find, is a clever bundle of lies.

19 hrs.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI: Why not ban it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Therefore, I really wonder why the Communist Party of India undertook the publication of this book on their own behalf.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Thousands and thousands are being published.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I can understand it if they publish the writings of Lenin or any other like person because they are known theoreticians, known politicians known for their revolutionary ideas.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): If somebody else has given some information which benefits our country, are we not to take advantage of it? I think it is of service to the country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I really wonder why they have wasted so much of paper, ink, money and time in publishing such statements of lies. I would, therefore, request this hon. House not to treat this book as of any value because it is not worth the paper on which it is written. I have absolutely no doubt about it.

Let us judge our own public men on the evidence known to us by their own public life. Let us not be misled by statements of other people. This is my whole answer to this question.

Shri Limaye raised another question, whether there is any law about foreign money. We have got a law pertaining to foreign exchange. Naturally, any money that comes in the form of aid is also subject to certain laws, agreements etc.

श्री मधु लिमये : गैर सरकारी या अर्ध सरकारी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Even voluntary money which comes through known sources is subject to the foreign exchange regulations. The difficulty arises this way. I know that foreign money does come in espionage activities. I do not want to be blind to this. But please do not ask me further questions on this.

The more important question is of finding the *modus operandi* of it, getting the money, spending and distributing it. Sometimes, it is in an illegal way...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): पैसा लेने में क्या है ? सरकार इतना पैसा लेती है।

Lakshmi is always sacred. Even a Brahman can accept money from a pariah without losing his caste. Why should he bother to reply to this?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is a very holy thing that Acharyaji has said. I have nothing to say about it.

So there is no point in saying there is no law. There is a known law on the subject.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Monday, April 1, 1968/Chaitra 12, 1890 (Saka).